Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, learn benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 76 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
7th „ ..	Konigin Luise	10,785 extra
14th „ ..	Kalyan ..	8987
21st „ ..	Manora ..	7498
28th „ ..	Khiva† ..	6947
1st May ..	Nardala ..	6880
11th „ ..	Margha ..	8,258

†The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	—
30th Mar. ..	Lipsa ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
30th „ ..	Sarapeia ..	Bunder Abbas & Karachi
31st „ ..	Coconada ..	Busreh direct.
1st April. ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	T.Miyanori	5154	14th Mar.	23rd March
Koyei Maru	T.Iwashima	4739	20th Mar.	1st April.
Totomi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sanuo Maru	Y.Nishi	3441	2nd Apl.	8th April.
Fukukai Maru	..	..	6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U.Matsumoto	3890	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shingo Maru.	S Ishiyama	12th Mar.	31st Mar.	Japan
Indus Maru..	R. Yano	25th Mar.	6th Apl.	„
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	21st Mar.	1st Apl	„
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	5th April	6th April	„
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th Apl	22nd Apl.	„
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th Apl.	5th May.	„

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Khan Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	Rangoon	
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,015,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 16 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Dotonbari	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	
Honolulu	New York	Wakamatsu
Hyogo	Nihama	Yanai
Kawaguchi	Onomichi	Yokohama
Kobe		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at any of the Bank.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value is are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 206,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentleman throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretar;
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1892.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES ANT DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15 . 0 0 each
Georgette Hats	at „	15 0 0 „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at „	20 0 0 „
Tameshanta Hats	at Rs.	10 & „ 12 8 0 „

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and uperiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
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OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 2118

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREAT STAGE DRAMA

"The Life of a London Actress"

We are all interested in things Theatrical. Here we get a glimpse behind the Scenes. We see that the

GLARE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS

often conceals Tragedy, Despair and Misery. It is not all Fun and Fame.

"George Robey's Debut."

Have you seen the great English Comedian on the Cinema? You can't have done so, because this is the first appearance of the one and only George on the Screen.

Good Friday April 2nd

ALL CHARLIE CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

Bring the Kiddies and yourself.

Commencing Next Saturday April 3rd, 1920.

The Screen's Greatest Triumph. A PICKFORD Classic.

"DADDY LONG LEGS."

7 Reels of Fun and Pathos with the World's Sweetheart

Mary Pickford

The Adorable—The Inimitable.

THE EMPRESS

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Harold Lockwood

IN

"The Great Romance"

Distributed by METRO Pictures Corporation.

What would you give up for the girl you love?

Brother against brother for power and the love of a woman.

SEE

Harold Lockwood

IN

"The Great Romance"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TONIGHT.

A Special Ramnavami Programme

SHAKUNTULA

OR

The Lost Ring

A great story from the pen of India's greatest immortal poet—Kalidass. By special request of our patrons we have great pleasure in presenting the above film for one week only.

NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK:

Saturday and Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Monday to Thursday 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Friday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
SPECIAL RATES this week for Box, Sofa and Reserved.
Usual prices 1st Class Annas 12. 2nd Class Annas 6. 3rd Class Annas 3.

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK

FOR

Baby Marie Osborne

Pathe's Curly Kid in

Dolly's Vacation

IMPERIAL——Always a good show.

Note Shakuntula, showing at Imperial, is a new production produced by Messrs. Patankar Friends, and is a revelation in direction and photography. It has not been shown before in Bombay.

THE BRIGHTEST JEWEL OF FRENCH LITERATURE

"LES MISERABLES"

The Immortal Masterpiece of Victor Hugo, who is according to the best Literary Opinion, the greatest Writer born since William Shakespeare. His great melodramatic Story has been characterised as the noblest Epic in Dramatic Work and Fiction ever created or conceived. Dante made a hell of the Poetry; Hugo tried to make one with Reality. The Picturisation of this Immortal, **"Gospel of the Poor,"** with the renowned

WILLIAM FARNUM,

as the Social castaway pariah, is just another supreme achievement of the celebrated Author of **"Cleopatra", "Aliaddin" and "a Daughter of the Gods"**

WILLIAM FOX

It has cost him $ 750,000 to picturise it.

You—who are an intellectual being—you, Mr. Reader of "The Bombay Chronicle," cannot really afford to miss this wonderful Super-Production giving you an insight of the Dark and Dismal Tragedy of Strife as well as the Bright and Brilliant Comedy of Life.

Come. Messrs K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) present this sister-Film to **"Cleoptara"**

"Les Miserables"

with an assurance that you will see something more appealing to your heart-strings than fifty sermons stitched on together. It is a social semi-historcal Photo-Drama of those terrible days when France, intoxicated with "new Fraternity, Liberty, Quality," lost all balance and proportion, and was considering every mortal human being as a contemptible cur and to be hanged by the noose—a despicable reptile to be crushed under the boot!

The First 6 parts—7,000 feet—this Week.

A Charlie Chaplin Comedy in the Programme.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows Daily—5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

RATES: Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 annas, Upper Row 8 annas Second Class 6 annas; Third Class 2 annas.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

Every day at 6-30. & 10 p.m.

The six-reel Gaumont British Production

"The Green Terror."

from the novel by Edgar Wallace.

The amazing story of an attempt to destroy the wheat of the world.

ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing from 15th April.

15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	24th—IL TROVATORE
17th—LA TOSCA	25th—PEARL FISHERS
18th—CARMEN	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
19th—RIGOLETTO	27th—LA JUIVE
20th—LA BOHEME	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
21st—MIGNON	29th—DEMON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15 %

Plan Opened at S. Rose & Co.

THE EMPIRE

Under the Auspices of The Noel Institute of PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Grand Boxing Contests and Feats of Strength

6th April 1920, at 9-30 p. m.

15 Round Contest.

Stoker-Arnold

11st. 7 lbs, H. M. S. "Highflier"

Champion China Station defeated Milton Kubes, Bombay, on 21st January 1920.

Vs.

Inspector Melville

12st. Bombay Police (Undefeated)

10 Round Contest.

Corporal Hutton

9st. 6lbs.

H. M. S. "Highflier," Winner last bout 21st January 1920.

Vs.

A. B. Banskill

9st. 4lbs.

H. M. S. "Comus," Winner 8 Fights, London.

6 Round Contest.

Nilton Kubes

11st. 6lb.

of Bombay, once defeated on points

Vs.

Sgt. Medlock

11st. 10lbs. Bombay Police.

A. B. Barbet

9st. 6lbs. H. M. S. "Highflier"

Vs.

C. Judge

9st. 10 lbs. of Bombay.

4 Round Contest.

Boys 7st. 10 lbs. H. M. S. "Highflier"

IF TIME PERMITS Feats of Strength

Chain Breaking, Card Tearing, &c.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company of First Class Artistes presenting the THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day, Monday 29th March 1920

"Nothing but the Truth."

To-Morrow Tuesday 30th March 1920

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

Wednesday 31st March and Thursday 1st April 1920

For the first time in Bombay

"MR WU"

The Great Chinese Play

GOOD FRIDAY, 2ND APRIL NO PERFORMANCE.

Saturday 3rd April 1920

"Lord Richard in the Pantry"

MATINEE Sunday 4th April 1920

"Sacred and Profane Love"

Plan at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

An Engrossing Story of a Hastily Contracted Marriage.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

The Screen Divinity,

6-act Selznick Super Feature.

"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN"

From Thomas Dixon's Famous Novel:

A Plea for More Knowledge for Girls Before Marriage.

The Girl who plunges blindly into marriage is a fool.

She should Know the Man....study him...

Compare him with other men.....

More Young Girls' lives are ruined hasty marriage than by any other method: —Thos. Dixon.

Perils of Thunder Mountain

VITAGRAPH'S LATEST SERIAL

two more thrilling episodes—teeth of steel and cave of terror.

JOE MARTIN

The Biggest Fool Monkey on earth, in the sensational animal comedy

THE JAZZ MONKEY

Full of mirth and continuous laughter. In this Universal film the Biggest Fool Monkey plays an extraordinary and absolutly unbelievable part.

UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

Latest events in the world of science, industry, society, stage and sports.

Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Globe Cinema,

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

IF THE THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

THE **Woman** IN THE **Web**

does not make your hair stand on end, and cold shivers take possession of your spinal cord, then probably you have died of fright.

See this double-distilled serial with the swiftest action.

The Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus Girgaum)

Four Houses Daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS CINEMA

POETRY OF MOTION.

If you want really something different and apart from the ordinary we have it.

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MADAN THEATRES, Ld.

has the houour to present

FRIDAY 2nd April 1920 at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.

The Great Hindu Mythological Drama

"Bilwamangal"

or

Bhakta Soordas

12,000 feet long

MISS GOHUR

The Unrivalled and Charming Star of the Indian Stage in the Leading role of the alluring Temptress **"CHINTAMONI".**

SATURDAY 3rd April 1920 at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.

The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:

"Romeo & Juliet"

featuring

FRANCIS X BUSHMAN

and

BEVERLY BAYNE

SUNDAY 4th April 1920 at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The mighty passion of the Immortal Queen for Mortal Man. The metamorphosis from Mermaid to Mortal with a soul

ANNETTE KELLERMANN

In a Wondrous Photo-Fantasy

"Queen of the Sea"

MONDAY 5th April 1920 at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MARIE CORRELI'S

Greatest and Most American Novel

"THELMA"

The most notable picture of the day.

TUESDAY April 6th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"The Girl Philippa"

Robert W. Chamber's Famous Novel in 8 Reels

WEDNESDAY April 7th, 1920 at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"East Lynne"

Featuring

BLANCHE FORSYTHE

as

LADY ISABEL

THURSDAY April 8th, 1920

The Most artistic and beautiful production

"Harischandra"

Known by all Hindus.

FRIDAY April 9th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:

"Romeo & Juliet"

Featuring

FRANCIS X BUSHMAN

and

BEVERLY BAYNE

FINE INDIAN SILKS

Suitable for Parsee Saries, in various light shades, 44 inches wide, Rs. 5 per yard.

Kossi Silks for Ladies' and Gent's wear. For patterns write to:—

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32 BRASS TOYS] Rs. 5
40 WOODEN TOYS] per set

well polished and coloured

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CONCENTRATED FRUIT SYRUPS

GUARANTEED FREE FROM SACKHARIN

Price Re. 1-4 per bottle

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Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip-rings. Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Elect ic Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., e tc

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The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, generic debility and all results of overwork and excess of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 8th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI.

Wholesale Chemist.

Oriental Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay.

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DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 18 per box of 100 Pastilise or (Lozenges): NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Dauman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and for a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TODAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9655

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CAR AND ACESSORIES FOR SALE.—Brand new Overland Model 4 Cars. Ready delivery. Prices reasonable. Apply sharp SUNDERDAS AND CO., Post Box 232, Bombay. 9651

FOR SALE.—BRISCOE CAR recently overhauled, Varnished with new tyres, tubes, Lucas Lamps, Horn and khaki covers for Rs. 3,200 nett. Apply to Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9731

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced man to take charge of an Aerated Water Factory. Apply Box No. 304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9725

WANTED—A JUNIOR BOOK-KEEPER. Salary upto Rs. 60. Apply in own hand writing, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 314, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9758

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE as a GENERAL CLERK, Typist preferred. Apply personally to KORA AND BHATT, Architects 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. 9757

WANTED—Experienced MILL CLERKS WASTE CLERKS, MIXING CLERKS, WEAVING CLERKS, and CLERKS, for general duties. Apply to Box No. 281, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9656

WANTED.—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of typing. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 303, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9724

WANTED—TEMPORARY DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 40 p.m. Apply with testimonials personally to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, on Special Duty, Panch Mahals, whose camp address is ascertainable at Godhra or Dohad. 9798

WANTED—A TYPIST, preferably one knowing shorthand. Any nationality or sex. Good prospects to the right man. Apply to Messrs. PANDIT, KAZI & CO., 22/24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort (Near Hong Kong Bank) Bombay. 9779

WANTED—An experienced MILL MANAGER for a Local Mill. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating minimum salary required to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9724

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS throughout the Punjab, N. W. F. Province, Delhi, United Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, for the sale of high class Swadeshi Cigarettes. Sole-Agents:—ABDULHAQ, GHULAMRASUL, Katra Ahluwalian, Amritsar. 9717

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING COPYING and COURT CLERKS and SHORTHAND-TYPIST and TYPIST for a Solicitors office. Please apply stating previous experience and qualifications to Box No. 292, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—LADY TEACHER to give tuitions at home in morning to children of Lower Standards in a respectable Hindu family. Apply stating age, experience and terms to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9753

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS for the entire output of Quarries belonging to the Potdar Engineering Co., Quarries at Kharodi (Malad) and Chambur. Apply to THE POTDAR ENGINEERING CO., 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. 9757

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for group of Collieries in Central Provinces, a fully qualified PARSEE DOCTOR, energetic man essential. Salary Rs. 300 with free unfurnished quarters, two servants, lighting oil and free motor cycle for visiting work. Apply with copies of diplomas and certificates of previous service to Box No. 286, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9800

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—A well experienced Hindu CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9749

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS, BOOK-KEEPERS and TYPISTS Apply personally to The SECRETARY, The Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ld., 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 9781

WANTED.

WANTED—A second-hand BILLIARD TABLE in good condition. For further particulars apply to M. ISMAIL MOTIVALA, Abe Building, 2nd Floor, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 9. 9697

WANTED for an office, two big ROOMS in Fort in business locality. Rent up to Rs. 400. Apply Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9761

FOR SALE,

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, Charni Road Station. 9273

FOR SALE—New BUILDING, Kalika Bhavan, Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See OWNER, next building. 9760

FOR SALE—76 Looms of 44" thread space and 12 Looms of 49" thread space. Can be seen in working order at the INDIAN MILL, RIBON Road. 9780

YES you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy that we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, may, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

FOR SALE.—FORD LANDAULETTE CAR, recently overhauled and nicely painted with tyres, tubes, steepney wheel, Horns Lamps and necessary tools for Rs. 4,200. Apply sharp to Box No. 306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9752

CLEARANCE SALE of Indian art and curious articles of the firm of K. J. Bhumgara begins from 24th instant for a week only. Heavy reductions in all wares. Splendid opportunity for lovers of Indian art. Kanta terraces, Kalbadevi. 9633

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—No. 2, PARAVATTI VILLAS, Poona, for season, a well furnished House, containing Double Suite of Rooms. For particulars apply to BYHA SUBDTHAN, Sir Agakhans Bungalow, Mazagon, Bombay. 9744

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS and OFFICE ROOMS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse lane. Apply—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., in Bakehouse lane premises, rooms Nos. 9778

TO LET for the Poona season, (June to October) a BUNGALOW in the finest situation, facing an open maiden, with fully furnished handsome furniture, and accomodation for a large family for motor, stables, and servants. Rent Rs. 5,000 for the season. Apply Box No. 318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9782

TO LET for Poona season (June to October) at Kirkee opposite Ganeshkhind, an unfurnished, a upper story princely house with a tower, and extensive grounds containing beautifully designed gardens and accomodation for servants and motors Rs. 12,000 for the season. Apply Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9783

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE as ASSISTANT MASTER, Municipal High School, on a salary of Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 75. Candidates to apply to the undersigned stating second language, age and experience, one with Persian to be preferred.

NAGINLAL N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman,
M. S. Board, Ankleswar.

Ankleswar Municipal Office,
24th March, 1920. 9751

NOTICE.

IRON MATERIALS FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following materials lying in the Pipe Testing Yard at Baroda will be sold off by open auction on 29th April, 1920, THURSDAY, at 4 p.m., at the Pipe Testing Yard:—

(a) Cast Iron flange pipes of diameter varying from 2in. to 3in.—quantity about 25 tons.
(b) Cast Iron Collars of varying sizes 7in. to 36in. mains (weight about 27 tons).
(c) Copper Balls, 1 cwt.

The materials can be seen in the Pipe Testing Yard near the Baroda Railway Station.

Specifications and further particulars can be had from the City Executive Engineer's Office on all week days, except Sundays and holidays.

The City Executive Engineer reserves the right of accepting or disallowing the highest or any offer without shewing any cause. Bidders will have to wait for 20 days to know the result of the auction.

Superintendent of Engineering.
Baroda, 24th March, 1920. 9739

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

WANTED—2 qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for mofussil Dispensaries in the Kalahandi State. Pay Rs. 50, with free quarters. Private practice and actual joining expenses will be allowed. The selected candidates will be on probation for 6 months. Applications with copies of testimonials and diploma will be received by the undersigned till 30th April, 1920.

J. K. TRIPATHI,
Dewan,
Kalahandi State.

Dated Bhawanipatna
via Sambalpur, B. N. R.
Orissa, the 20th March, 1920. 9753

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 1st April the following will be the revised fares over the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
I	...	...	... 5	12	0
II	...	...	... 3	8	0
III	...	...	... 2	0	0

Tickets at the undermentioned reduced fares over the Matheran Steam Tramway will be issued from Victoria Treminus, Byculla and Poona, Neral and Matheran available only over the Matheran Steam Tramway by the trains leaving Neral at 4-30 and Matheran at 14-0.

			Rs.	A.	P.
I	...	...	... 4	8	0
II	...	...	... 2	8	0
III	...	...	... 1	4	0

Only servants of 1st and II-class passengers will be conveyed in the 3rd class by the trains leaving Matheran at 8-0 and Neral at 16-30.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

26th March, 1920. 9774

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 31st March, 1920, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st March, 1920. 9264

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his Office for the supply in the alternative for a period of one year or for a period of three years (the choice of the period to be finally fixed resting with the Schools Committee) from 1st May, 1920, of School furniture comprising Section (A) Wooden furniture, (B) Physical exercise articles, (C) Clocks, (D) Drinking Vessels etc., on Wednesday the 7th April, 1920, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (B.T.). No tenders will be received thereafter. Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned. They may be for one or more Sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each Section and the rates for the two periods of one and three years should be shown distinctly.

2. Printed Forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Marathi School Building (situated at Carnac Road) from the 20th March, 1920.

3. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to make deposits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 200, Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 for Sections A, B, C and D, respectively.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 to be returned, if the tender is not accepted.

5. There is no undertaking to accepte the lowest tender.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Bombay. 9743

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices commence from June, 1920.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseers Class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving examination, under conditions prescribed in rule 17 of the Regulations issued by the Joint Examination Board which reads as follows:—
"A candidate who produces a certificate from the Head Master of a registered School showing that he possesses a satisfactory knowledge of Geography and who passes the School Leaving Examination in English, Arithmetic and History shall be qualified for Government service provided that he also passes at the same examination or within two years in a Vernacular and any two of the following subjects, namely, Algebra and Geometry, Elementary Science, Book Keeping and Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewritin and (in the case of girls) Domestic Science."
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(6) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices takes place on the 14th June, 1920, at 10 a.m.

Applications with one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before 31st May, 1920.

R. S. CREE BROWN,
Ag. Principal.

College of Engineering.
Poona, 24th March, 1920. 9739

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SHIPPERS and others concerned are hereby informed that a fire was discovered in No. 1 Hold of s. s. "Shingo Maru," lying in No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock, at 6 o'clock this morning and it was promptly extinguished at 7 a.m., the same day. The extent of damages have not yet been ascertained but due intimation of the same will be given to those interested as soon as possible.

K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bombay, 25th March, 1920.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for filling up the Manidra Chandra Chair of Ancient Indian History and Culture in the Benares Hindu University from suitable scholars on a consolidated salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. The duties of Professor will be primarily the prosecution of original research, the direction of research of post-graduate students and he will do not less than twelve hours of class work in the week.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, etc., should reach the REGISTRAR, BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY, BENARES, on or before the 15th April, 1920. 9711

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address. 9464

NOTICE.

THE ALLOTMENT LETTERS of the AHMEDABAD GLASS WORKS, LTD., have been duly posted to the registered addresses of the subscribers, the allotment money being payable on or before the 30th instant. The subscribers are therefore requested to pay in the money on due date or otherwise interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged on all the overdue amounts.

D. S. RAJE,
Secretary.

9777

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY OF DOWN AND UP GUJARAT MAILS.

1. With effect from Thursday, the 1st April, 1920, No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20-15 instead of 20-45.

2. The timings of the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains between Palghar and Colaba will, with effect from the above date, be as follows:—

2 UP.

Palghar	A.	6-31
	D.	6-41
Grant Road	A.	8-41
	D.	8-51
Colaba	A.	9-0

1 DOWN.

Colaba	D.	20-15
Grant Road	A.	20-25
	D.	20-35
Palghar	A.	22-24
	D.	22-34

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920. 9785

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of th eabovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on the 27th day of February, 1920, the following Special Resolution was duly passed, and at a Subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the 19th day of March 1920, the following resolution was duly confirmed, viz.

That the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya and Malraj Khatau be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1920.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
Chairman.

K. M. COOPER,
Witness. 9805

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT Is proposed to abolish on and from 1st April, 1920, the tolls levied under Section 190 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 at the Mahim and Sion Causeways and on the new road west of Sion Station on vehicles entering the City from Salsette.

The Public are hereby warned not to pay the toll to any one from the date referred to.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices:
Bombay 26th March, 1920. 9766.

NOTICE.

ALL INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT (Single) in Mysore, next June, for professional players. First prize Rs. 500 and Runner up Rs. 300. Also an open Single for Gentlemen Players if more than 8 applicants. Prize will be a cup. For particulars apply to—

SADEQ Z. SHAH,
A.-D.-C.,
To His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. 9791

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that three Shares of the Currimbhoy Mills, Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 3001; 3003; and 7357 standing in the name of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warner against purchasing or dealing with the same in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1920.

HANUMANPRASAD BAGARIA,
Per SAROOPCHAND HUKUMCHAND. 9793

NOTICE

OUR DEPARTMENTS except the Dispensing one will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 29th, 30th and 31st instant respectively, on account of ANNUAL STOCK TAKING.

N. POWELL & CO. 9800

WANTED

WANTED—A HEAD KARKUN in the Vahivatdar's Office. Only those having actual experience of revenue work need apply, stating qualifications, and enclosing testimonials, to the ADMINISTRATOR, CAMBAY STATE, before the 25th April. Pay according to qualifications. 9790

WANTED.

WANTED—A GORKHAR (female wild ass) immediately. Write with full particulars and price required to COMPTROLLER, HOUSEHOLD, Bikaner. 9797

SHIPPING NOTICE.

THE S. S. "PAOMETHEUS" will leave Bombay for Colombo on or about the 10th April taking a general cargo. For freight and other particulars apply

A. NEMAZEE,
28, Medows Street. 9770

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SPLIT TICKET No. 4/609 in respect of 75 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED in the name of Messrs. Madhavji Jivraj and Virchand Manekchand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owners.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents. 9784

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract from 1st May, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, of fresh unscreened first class Indian Steam Coal of the estimated monthly quantities at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 6th April, 1920, after which no Tender will be received:—

	Estimated monthly quantity. Tons.
Bombay	10,000
Colombo	500
Madras	500

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports, but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Any Tender containing the conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

5. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Presidency Port Officer, Madras and the Naval Intelligence Officer, Colombo.

6. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity of carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

7. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Indian Coal."

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

N. F. J. WILSON,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine. 9795

LEGAL NOTICES

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, BOMBAY.
and
COTTON AND SILK MILLS known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 538 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. I being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th day March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), as Lot No. II being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards bearing New Survey No. which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3/3(1), 3/3(2) and Street Nos. 306 and

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engine boilers, machinery and accessories as particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of admeasuring about twenty-three acres or abouts, situate at Poona in the District Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate district of Haveli, and which have been bered by the Collector of Land Revenue No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217, and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by Public Road on the West fields, and on the East also by fields with buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engine boilers, machinery and accessories as particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY:—(a) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 1 acre and 24.2 gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 17 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by land belonging to Narsingirji Mills and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

(b) Piece of land, situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 2.75 gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal on the West by the land above described and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

B th the abovementioned pieces of land are subject to the lease dated the 28th April 1918 and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

8909

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 369 of 1911.

CHIMABAI, widow and sole surviving administratrix, of Mahadu Khanda ..... Plaintiff
vs.
DHULLA KUPPA and ors. ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1917, and Order bearing date the 24th day of March, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, AT THE PREMISES on FRIDAY, the 9th day of April 1920, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground now redeemed together with the messuage tenements stables and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 119, New No. B1/13622 and New Survey No. 1B/3639 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward E Nos. 4427(1), 4427(2), 4428 and 4429 and Street Nos. 284 and 284A, 286, 288 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., on or towards the South by a wall belonging to the said Company and on or towards the East by the said Haines Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the 3rd defendant abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1920.

9138

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 552 of 1919.

In re: SORABJI BHIMJIBHAI PATEL, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, (Bharucha Building), lately carrying on business as dealer in Toys, Curios and Fancy Goods under the name and style of China-Japan Stores and now unemployed ... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th May, 1920, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 27th March, 1920.
9789

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai LILAWANTIBAI, daughter of Brahma Kshatriya Parbhuram Laldas deceased and wife of Brahma Kshatriya Sadanand Purshottam, late of Bombay Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Parsi Wada, without the Fort of Bombay ... ... Deceased.

SADANAND PURSHOTTAM, of Bombay, Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Parsi Wada, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Probate.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of March, 1920.

Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9802

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAKHCHAND WALJI, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta, in the service of Dhanji Madji ... ... Deceased

RADHIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort, of Bombay ... ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of March, 1920.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9801

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits mentioned in the schedule hereto of ALLIBHOY, HUSSONBHOY, late of Bombay, Daoodi, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, merchant, ... Deceased

and MARIAMBAI, widow of Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, of Bombay, Daoodi Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dharamsey Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. B. PATEL,

The 19th day of March, 1920.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9803

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMALLY ABDOOLALLY HAVELIWALA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, situate at Girgaum Road (Thakurdwar) free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, easement, incumbrance succession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Land Revenue and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiry of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void and the property will be transferred to the name of the purchaser in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Bombay Municipality.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel, of Goverament Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, (Thakurdwar) outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasuring 236-13 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 6-6, New No. 28,33, Old Survey No. 504,504 New Survey No. 7684 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 266 and street Nos. 589, 591 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the house belonging to a Hakim and partly by a fire wood stores on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the house of Kasinath Pandurang Parab, and on or towards the South partly by the house of Mathuradas Gokaldas and partly by a vacant land.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1920.

KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9785

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARDESHIR BURJORJI LIMBOOWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentiontioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,000 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 22,320 square yards which larger piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/1551 and 1552 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 4671., 4672, 4673 (1), and 4675 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Proposed Road, on or towards the West by the foreshore, on or towards the North by Plot No. 3, on or towards the South by Plot No. 5, and which said premises agreed to be sold consist of two pieces and one admeasuring 3555 5/9 square yards delineated on the plan hereto annexed and bounded with a red coloured boundary line thereon and another admeasuring 444 4/9 square yards and scored black on the said plan.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1920.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9786

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KAIKHUSRU BURJORJI CHOKSEY, of Bombay, Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part therof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or other wise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14, K. Jumnum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate at Gilder Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 339, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366 and 392, New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880 and 13898 Old Survey Nos. 86, 87, 93 and 94 and New Survey Nos. 1/7012 and 2/7013 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Esmail Hassum, on the West partly by B. B. and C. I. Rly. Line and partly by Gilder Cross Lane, on the North by the property of the Vendor on the South by Gilder Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4632, 4633 and 4634 and E Ward Nos. 2828 (1), 2828 (2) and 2898 (3) and Street Nos. 3, 3A and 3B and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1920.

KERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
9712 Purchaser's Attorneys.

OLD & FAMOUS
Electro-Platers
THE
Aryan Electro-Platin Works
40—42, Picket Road, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS CATCHING FISH, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 a.m. (B.T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the Old Sonapur Ground, at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp, Main Drain, between Arthur Road, and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground at Coorla, for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial toddy from the trees standing on the burial ground, at Haines Road for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee Reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market, and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

Also the rights of the Water Department cutting and removing grass from the Tulsi Pipe Line from Mahim to Mahaluxmi, fishing and planting Shingadas in Fulkatank at Matunga, Waterhob Khelaka Khada at Sion Gowari Tank at Purbhadevi Hasali Digi Tank at Mahim and gathering oyster shells in the Channel between Mahim and Bandora along the Municipal Water Main, etc.

For details and conditions of sale of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward, in his Office, near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On THURSDAY the 1st April next at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Centuary Mill compound, Parel on account of the Insurance Companies concerned,

273 bales Full Pressed Bales of Kumpta cotton.

64 bales Yara Gotarla, cotton both slightly burnt.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 11 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 1st Floor, "Lansdowne House," Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, mahogany cottage piano, single and double bedsteads wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand table, dining table and chairs, carpet, drawing room suite, partition screen, dumbwaiter, etc., etc. The property of Albert Raymond Esq.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 4th April next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Datoobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, next to the Young Women's Christian Association, the very valuable drawing, dining and bedroom solid English oak furniture by Maple and Co., such as dining table with 6 dining room chairs, side board with drawers and cupboards, deep spring Chesterfield sofa, lady's walnut writing table, upholstered wicker chairs, with covers, English white enamel twin iron bedsteads, with horse hair and spring mattresses, all by Maple and Co., London, also furniture by John Roberts, such as walnut octagon, inlaid sable chippendale cabinet, carved mahogany chair, walnut table, large hanging wardrobes with mirror panel, wardrobe with shelves, mahogany ice chest, Maple and Co., and Tho. Goods and Co., London, such as breakfast, dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, glassware, crockware, refrigerator, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. A. Russ, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th April at 8 a.m., and 4-30 p.m. and on THURSDAY, the 8th idem at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Aucton, at the "Ridge", Malabar Hill, the very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Palms, Ferns, etc., etc., the property of W. S. Milliard Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS LADIS.

On MONDAY, the 5th Proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Kolsa Moholla at the shop of Messrs. Soorchand Kavel by his order and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Amichand Mauji:—

About 50 cwt. 2 qrs. and 2 lbs. Brass Ladis.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD, OPPOSITE MR. BOMANJI CASHINATH'S BUNGALOW AND KNOWN AS VUSSONJEE HOUSE.

On SUNDAY, the 4th Proximo at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Government freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Napean Sea Road outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95.

New No. 815—Old Survey No. 42 New Survey No. 7144 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3301 Street No. 101, and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the vacant ground belonging to the trustee of the Parsi Panchayat on the West by the Napean Sea Road on the North by the property of Hormasji Nowroji Davar and on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT CO.,

Bombay, 29th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASK ALIZERINE COLOUR.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 26, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Nagersath Sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rokeby & Co

1 cask alizerine colour Red Paste I. P. 20 per cent.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY. CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers: will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 29th and TUESDAY, the 30th instant. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed parcels and luggage, etc., consisting of bales of C. P. goods, English and country medicines, billiard cue, drawing apparatus, crockery, brass wrench sets, electric bulbs, old clothing, shoes and boots, scented oils, photographic material, miscellaneous stores, Parry's ink tablets, cases of honey, provisions, jams, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES WOOLEN RIPCORT.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully of Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Karamchand.:—

2 packages Woolen Ripcort 54 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 1359 BAGS HOUSEHOLD WHEAT FLOUR.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Prince of Wales Flour Mill at Upper Duncan Road by order of Seth Meghji Moorji the Proprietor of the said Flour Mill and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Damodar Lakhmichand:—

359 bags household wheat flour watch brand.

On account and at the risk of Dwarkadas Brijvallabhdas Tarekh:—

500 bags household wheat flour watch brand.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Vithaldas Damodardas & Co.:—

500 bags household wheat flour watch brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES KHAKI SHIRTINGS OF THE PLANET MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of the Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Gurudat Sing Bhagwansing and on account and at the risk of Seth Sundersing Dhanpatmal.

5 bales Khaki Shirtings of the Planet Mills No. 17100.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH WOOLLEN CARPETS, SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER, GLASS AND PANAL DOOR ALMIRAHS, COMBINATION DRESSING TABLES, AND CHESTS OF DRAWERS, BLUE AND GOLD DINNER SERVICES, RICH BREAKFAST SERVICES, ENGLISH CUT GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC., AT THE 2ND FLOOR OF NO. 21, NEW MARINE LINES (MR. KARAKA'S BUNGALOW).

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 2nd Floor of Mr. Karaka's house at No. 21, New Marine Lines, the very valuable and substantial Teak and Blackwood household furniture such as:—Dining tables for 6 persons, rich polished dining chairs, Teakwood mirrored sideboards, specially made-to-order, teakwood dumbwaiters, blackwood cigar boxes, carved pot-stands, rich mirrored corner cabinets, brass music stands, drawing room cushion sofas and chairs, iron bedsteads with mattresses pillows and curtain poles, rich combination dressing tables with chest of drawers, marble top wash-hand tables with crockery, specially made-to-order, glass and panal door almirahs, rich panel door hanging cupboards soiled linen boxes, wooden teapoys, rich carpets specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, electric table lamps, book shelves, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, hat pegs bath stands, saddle stands, camp beds, rich screens, filters, very rich cut glassware, English crockeryware, chinawares, brass ornaments, kitchen utensils, etc., etc., the property of A. C. Rumboll Esq., Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view on the day of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 29th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following household furniture and jewellery.

By order of the parties concerned:—

Household furniture such as drawing room cabinets, suites, almirahs, sofas, dining tables and chairs, office writing tables, iron cots gramophones, teapoys, typewriters, etc., etc.

Jewellery such as diamond koodas, earrings, bracelets, rose rings, diamonds and ruby, pearl and emerald rose rings, pearls mallas, necklaces, bangles, koodas, ear-rings, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 29th March, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF THE FORD MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at consignment just arrived, of 10 (ten) Ford 5-seater Touring Motor Cars, in lot of one standard Ford delivery.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

RICHARD & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF "BRISCO" AND "BELSIZE" MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following motor cars:—

One 15/16 H P "Brisco" motor car four-cylinder, six-seated in running order (complete).

One 30 H P "Belsize" motor car four-cylinder, landaualette body, very little used, Bosch magnetto, zenith carborator.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th 22nd day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

32 card boxes of cube chocolates.
21 cases chocolates each containing 12 tins of 5lbs each.
1 case chocolates containing 9 tins of 5 lbs. each.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp Esqr., the Actinv Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effect of Balkrishna Narayen and another, traders as Gadgill Samant & Co., Insolvents:—1 Chubbs's safe.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

Re:—The late Mr. Hugh Stewart:
Tin trunk, wearing apparels, opera glasses time piece, milk jug, books, sundries etc.

Re:—The late Bai Gangabai alias Fatoobai:
Gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, pictures, wooden cots, mattresses, chairs, tables, etc.

Re:—The late Mr. R. Brock:—
Wearing apparels, boots and shoes, kit bag, tin trunk, sundries etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram,
1 rubber-tyred shigram,
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse,
Secondhand bicycles,
The property of a European gentleman:—
2 handsome English-made landeaus (specially consigned to order).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES COLORED PRINTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction near the baling press in Champa Gully by order of Shah Premchand Vrajlal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Mohmed Carim Bushry & Co.

2 Packages colored spotted prints.
2 packages colored striped prints.
Terms 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLE.

On WEDNESDAY the 31st day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort:—

1 Motor cycle "Scout" maker 2¾ H. P. Free engine tyres and tubes absolutely new in perfect order, the property of a European gentleman.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within 2 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, DINNER SERVICE, CHOICE PLATEDWARE, SET OF BOOKS FOR AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, TRIUMPH FREE ENGINE CLUTCH MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDE CAR, EVINRUDE BOAT PETROL MOTOR, ETC., ETC.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach House," First floor Sassoon Dock Road, No. 2, Middle Colaba, valuable teak and blackwood Household Furniture, etc., such as:—Dining table, chairs, teapoys, sideboard, Japanese fancy vases, blackwood drawing Room suite, centre table, special richly carved cuckoo striking clock, book case, special plate glass fish aquarium with gold fish, ceiling fan with regulator, fancy electric zoomars and pendants, electric kettle, electric table fans, rich electric shades, dumbwaiter, soda glasses, wine glasses, pictures, teakwood double bed complete with mattress, glass door almirahs, roll top writing desk specially made to order, clothes basket, wash basins, electric table lamp, meatsafe, lot of photographic materials, developing dishes, Primus stoves, aluminium utensils, Triumph free engine 2¾ H P motor cycle with side car, Evinruda 4 H.P. Boat Petrol Motor, etc., etc.

The property of Jehangir R. Wadia Esq., Automobile Engineer, proceeding to America.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1920.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.760 Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.9 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6 "
Dew Point	72.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.727 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.7 "
Minimum do. do.	78.0 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,NE.
Movement of Wind	120 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24th hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north Punjab and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the Punjab, but is in excess at Delhi. Night temperature is below the average in the north Punjab and at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity has risen, and is now in slight excess at some station. Day temperature is in defect at Cawnpore, while night temperature is above the average at Allahad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Mount Abu. Humidity is below normal in west Rajputana, but is above it in lower Sind. Day temperature is above normal at Jacobabad, and exceeds 100 deg. F. for the first time this year; night temperature is above the average at Jaipur and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Rajkot. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, north Gujarat and locally in Central India West. Day temperature continues above the average except at a few stations in west Kathiawar; the highest maximum recorded yesterday is 107 deg. F. at Bhavnagar-Para. Night temperature is in excess at Veraval and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature is in excess at Saugor; night temperature is above the average at Chanda and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Bombay, where the sky is clear and day temperature continues in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south Bombay Deccan, but is in defect at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the northern half of the division and rose above 105 deg. F. at Malegaon and Nizampbad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. A fresh disturbance is entering north-west India and conditions are unsettled over nearly the whole area to the north of latitude 24 deg. N. Humid winds are blowing up the Gangetic plain. Day temperature is in excess over almost the same area as yesterday, the highest maximum recorded being 107 deg. F. at Bhavnagar-Para. Weather is also slightly unsettled off Bombay.

Duststorms or thunderstorms are likely in Rajputana, the United Provinces, the Punjab and possibly in the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th March 1920.

Weather has been dry everywhere in the plains and light falls of snow or rain are reported only from Sonamarg, Darjiling and Shillong. Conditions are disturbed in the United Provinces.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	27	m	3	50	25	27	m	10	7	20	2
			5	16a	26		m	11	52a	17	3
Sun.	28	m	5	11	24	28	m	11	44	20	7
			6	45a	25					18	1
Mon.	29	m	6	44	24	29	m	1	35		
			8	0a	26		m	1	18a	19	11
Tues.	30	m	8	16	25	30	m	2	35	18	3
			9	7a	26		m	2	28a	18	10
Wed.	24 Apl.	m	2	18	28	24 Apl.	m	7	22	17	11
			5	5a	27		m	7	56a	14	8
Thu.	1	m	10	12	27	1	m	4	5	16	9
			10	28a	27			4	14a	17	2
Fri	2	m	10	52	13	2	m	4	38	2	5
			11	3a	13			4	49a	3	6

Mar. 27 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 38m	Sunset. 6h. 51m.	
" 28 (Sunday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 51m.	
" 29 (Monday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 52m.	
" 30 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 52m.	
" 31 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 53m.	
April 1 (Thursday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 53m.	
" 2 (Friday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 53m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	42-6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h.	27-4m. p.m.
New Moon	20d.	4h.	25-8m. p.m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	15-1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th March 1920 was 29.854 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively above or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers the temperature correction is needless but to comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparabit with the observatory barometer reading given.

DONGRE'S
Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Mar. 22nd.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		4,000
.. .. Sales on Spec & for Exp.		
.. .. Sales of East Indian		350
.. .. Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		29.69
Egyptian F. G. F.		81.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	May	38.04
	July	35.37
	Oct.	32.35
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	37.73
	Oct.	32.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool. Mar. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	..
April	..
May	25.98
June	..
July	25.04
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.21
Nov.	22.63
Dec.	22.29
Jan.	22.04
eb.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool. Mar. 22nd. To-day's price.
Mar.	26.80—17
April.	25.99—18
May.	25.71—16
June.	25.24—13
July.	24.79—12
Aug.	24.29—12
Sept.	23.60— 3
Oct.	23.00— 3
Nov.	22.53 Unchgd
Dec.	22.09
Jan.	21.86 Unchgd
Feb.	21.64

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Mar. 22nn.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.07
.. .. Fully Good..	15.82
.. .. Fine ..	16.32
.. No. 1 Oomra Good..	19.60
.. .. .. Fully Good	20.36
.. .. .. Fine ..	20.85
.. Broach Good ..	22.60
.. .. Fully Good..	22.85
.. .. Fine ..	23.10
,, Broach Scinde Good	15.25
.. .. Fully Good..	16.00
,, .. Fine ..	16.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Mar. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
.. Export to Great Britain..	53,000
.. .. to Continent ..	3,000
Future at New York May	38.40+52
.. .. July	35.78+84
.. .. Oct.	32.80+49
Spot Cotton at New York	42.00
.. .. Orleans	41.00 Unchgd
Future at New Orleans May	37.88+30
.. .. Oct.	32.49+62
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.77.50
Silver Commercial Bars..	129 1/3

New York Mar. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
,, Export to Great Britain..	10,000
.. ,, to Continent ..	5,000
Future at New York May	38.70
.. .. July	35.96
.. .. Oct.	32.52
Spot Cotton at New York	43.25
.. .. Orlean	40.75
Future at New Orleans May	39.00
.. .. Oct.	32.39
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 7/8
Demand Bills	3.80.50
Silver Commercial Bars..	129 3/8

New York. Mar. 25th.

Futures at New York May	38.10+40

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 22nd.

Rents 3%	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	77
,, 2 months hence	76 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on India and China buying Uncertain.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
,, 7 days market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	47 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	62
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	55 1/4
Government Securities 3 %	48 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	54.06

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£86
Hongkong Bank	£104½
National Bank	£62½

London, Mar. 23rd.

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	75 1/2
,, 2 months hence	75 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Continental selling. Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/2
Consols 2½%	46 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	62
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	55 1/4
Government Securities 3 %	48 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris; Francs	57.04

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£86
Hongkong Bank	£106
National Bank	£62½

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 22nd.

Funding Loan 4 %	£67 1/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£77 7/8
5 % New	£87 7/8

London, Mar. 23rd.

Funding Loan 4 %	£68
Victory Loan 4 %	£76 1/4
5 % New	£87 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 22nd.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£53
Rapeseed, Blow., Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£47
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-June Sellers—Neglected	£50½
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid	£45
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Quoted inactive	£19½
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar.-May Sellers	£48

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£114
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£108 1/4
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	74
Do. Do. July Sellers	74
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4 1/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid	2/4 1/4
Tone:—Easier after steady.	

London, Mar. 23rd.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Quoted	94
Australian—61lbs. Quoted	98

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Quoted	£52½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar, April Quoted	£46
Tone of Rapeseed:—Easier.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-June Quoted	£50 1/4
Tone of Linseed:—Easy.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Buyers	£44½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl.	£19½
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar. May Sellers	£47

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£115
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£107½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	74
Do. Do. July Sellers	74
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76
Javas:—Easier on exchange movements.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April.-May Sellers	2/4 1/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid	2/3 3/4
Tone:—Slow.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 27.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 461 for Fully Good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 463 and gradually declined to Rs. 458. On rumours of an advance of 50 points in New York yesterday (Friday) the price improved to Rs. 460½, and at 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 460. Small fluctuations followed and the bazaar closed at Rs. 458. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 457, advanced to Rs. 460, and closed as under.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton by exporters and mills. Prices are steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	460
Fully Good M. G. Broach		July-Aug.	478
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		May	305
,,		July	317
Fine Oomras		May	392
,,		July	409

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	20,886 Bales.
Wheat	3,955 Cwts.
Linseed	2,914 ,,
Rape etc	694 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,050 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	728 ,,
Castorseed	327 ,,
Rice	53,960 ,,
Myrabollams	2,617 ,,
Cottonseed	17,822 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,349 ,,
Jewar	131 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil
Barjree	1,296 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 27th 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	8 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	60 0 0	8 4 0
,, Karachi Benga	58 0 0	8 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 8 0	17 8 0
,, Thin	16 0 0	17 0 0
Seiseed, White 35-15	107 0 0	22 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	..
,, Gajar 50-50	94 0 0	..
,, Black	88 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnuts	96 0 0	..
Mowraseed	0 0 0	..
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 13 3	
Linseed May	15 11 3	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	2 3 15/16
Bank Demand	2 4 0
Docs Acceptance 8m/s.	2 5 1/4
Non Demand	583
American Dollars	241
Hongkong ,,	219½
Shanghai	333
Japan	105
Singapore	160

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 27.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 7/8.
D. D. on London 2/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/5.
D. D. on France frcs 610.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs 700.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 103½.

60 Days sight Rs. 95.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91 to 92.

BANK RATES

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES

The market was firm with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Ahd Advance 2800, By. Cotton 1,300, By. Dyeing 3,890, By. Uniteds 2,300, Century 1,260, Cen India 4,380, Colaba 3,140, Coorla 2,300 N., Crescent 687/8, Currimbhoy 1,160, David 1,580. Fazulbhoy 1,755, Finlay 1,380, Ind. Malwa 627/8, Kohinoor 2,800, Kastoorchand 2,800, Mahowji 4,250, New Great 945, New City 3,700 xd., Pearls 1,365, Shapurji 405, Simplex 1,185, Standard 3,500, Swan 1,445, Swadeshi 4,440, Andhra Valley 810, Alcock 1,247/8, By. Burma 805, Bt. Burma Petrol 23, By. Steam 527/8, By. Tramway 1,007/8, Bundi 59, Ind. Cement 615, Katni ord 335, Katni defd 1,725, New India Insur. 37 pr., Shivrajpur 37, Tata ord. 185, Tata defd. 945, Tata Hydro 1,180, Tata Oil 492/8, Scindia 18/8 pr.

MILL-STORES.

Bombay, March 27.

Healds continue active with healthy demand. Up-country mills have been free buyers now. The quotations vary between Rs. 1-9-0 to 1-11-0 per 800 eyes. Reeds have appreciably gone down during this week. Large lots changed hands at Re. 0-2-3, while retails are sold at nearly 3 annas Japanese Slubbings are quoted at 50/55 per gross. Warpers are rather scarce, and the quotations are Rs. 60/70 per gross. Rowings are almost steady, and are quoted at Rs. 30/32. Pickers Broomley are now available at Rs. 80/85 per gross; while Headmost at Rs. 75, Roller cloth etc., are firm with little changes in values. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1-9-0 to 1-11-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-0.
Slubbings Rs. 50/55.
Rowings Rs. 30/32.
Warpers 5in. by 4in. Rs. 60/70.
Roller Skins Rs. 55/60.
Pickers (Bombay) Rs. 80/85.
Pickers (Headmost) Rs. 75.
Pickers (oily) Rs. 65/70.
Picking Bands (Hairy) Rs. 3 (lb.).

Think Imperially

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.



Rs. 250.

Ffx on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

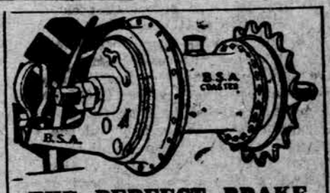
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281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.

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Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
BOMBAY.



THE PERFECT BRAKE

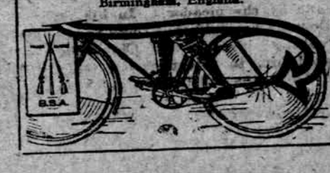
Here is the B.S.A. Coaster Hub, which embodies a powerful brake and easy running free-wheel. A slight backward pressure of the pedal brings the brake into action, thus on the steepest hill the bicycle is under complete control.

THE
B.S.A.
COASTER HUB

Can be fitted to any bicycle.

Ask your local Cycle Agent for particulars.

THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS Co. Ltd.,
Birmingham, England.



L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.
Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4B Extra, 6B Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G, G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black FL Conc., FB Conc., BN., 6B.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G, R.
Thionone Brown R, Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black F Conc.
Thionone Drab R, G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 6G
Thionone Indigo B
Thionone Isabelline
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionone Yellow G R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black T, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, B2 V.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Ad Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine B
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 3B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R. Conc., G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, HN, 8
Wool Scarlet 6R

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diaseamine Fast Yellow T
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3R
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown R
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black R
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2B
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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MARTIAL LAW REGIME.

The following is a continuation of the report of the Congress Commissioners on the Punjab disturbances.

"The second difficulty was that most of the lawyers having taken some part or other in politics, which was anathema to the then Government, were afraid that their turn might come next to be arrested, and did not want to hasten the evil day by taking up the cases of the alleged revolutionaries. The third and the most important one was ... there was a general belief that the Government looked upon counsel, who took up such cases, as sedutionists and revolutionaries themselves and such a course was enough in itself to get a man into trouble. This idea was strengthened by the action of the Hon'ble Mian Mohammed Shafi, now a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, whom a relative of Seth Ram Pershad had engaged to defend him when he would be brought up for trial. A few days after this, Mr. Shafi returned the brief, and I have it on very reliable authority that the reason he gave was that a high officer of the Government had as much as given a hint to him that such a course on his part was not looked upon with approval by the Government. It can better be imagined than described what effect this incident had on the already demoralised Bar.

"My own personal experience is that whether the Government disapproved or not, it was evident that the police, which was all in all at that time, certainly did not relish the idea. Uptil May 1919, I had the good fortune not to attract the attention of the C. I. D. to myself. But on May 14th, I was engaged on behalf of the accused in the case of Lala Harkishen Lal and others, known as the Lahore Leader's case and went up to Simla with a petition for transfer of the case and for permission to get counsel from outside, which was, of course, never granted. But this action of mine seems to have been enough for the C. I. D., for, when I came back from Simla, I was told that the C. I. D. had been regularly patrolling my house in my absence and incidentally frightening my family into fits. Ever since then, I have been regularly shadowed and my movements watched and it is only recently that their unwelcome attentions have been somewhat relaxed.

"From what I have said above, it will be clear that the accused were practically undefended and the Government succeeded in its object of securing speedy convictions without any opposition. The order prohibiting counsel from outside entering the Martial Law was meant only to prevent the truth of the atrocities being committed here from becoming known to the outside world, and to obviate the possibility of any agitation being set up against the monstrous injustice perpetrated here under colour of judicial procedure.

"Not content with setting up these difficulties in the way of an efficient defence, being put up, the Tribunals went further and did things which no court, either civil or military, with any pretentions to deal justice of even a rudimentary character, would dare so. The ordinance of the Viceroy empowered the convening authority to convene a court with the powers of a Summary General Court Martial, "wherever it might be necessary in the interests of public safety." But all the trials conducted by all the four Martial Law Tribunals were invariably under the powers of a Summary General Court Martial, or, as it is otherwise called, a Drumhead Court Martial. I might explain that these Court Martials are intended for the armies on the actual field of battle, where the niceties of legal procedure cannot be observed in the interests of military expediency.

"The counsel engaged in the cases were treated with scant courtesy and were made to feel that they were there by mere sufferance. The most reasonable requests were most insolently refused and sometimes counsels were even actually insulted.

"No record of proceedings were allowed to be taken on behalf of the accused except short notes by the counsel himself. There was actually an order to this effect by the convening authority which I herewith attach, appendix A.

"The record taken down by the court was an extremely unfair one, as the evidence in chief for the prosecution was taken down *verbatim*, but the answers in cross-examination were not taken down for the most part, especially those which were in some way favourable to the accused, in spite of repeated requests by the counsel for the accused. The reply usually given by the Commissioners was that, sitting as a Summary General Court Martial, they were not obliged to keep any record at all, except such notes as they considered necessary for their own use. As a consequence of this, it will be observed in the existing records that there are often pages of depositions of prosecution witnesses followed by a few lines of statement in cross-examination, and these few lines too contain the most futile and unimportant answers. As an instance, I might point to the evidence of one Maratab Ali Shah, a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Lahore Leaders case, being witness No. for the prosecution. He saw subjected to a very severe cross-examination for nearly half an hour, and if it were all taken down, it would have been clear that if any witness broke down completely, it was he. But on the actual record there are only two lines, and this man's evidence has been relied on by the Commissioners in their judgment.

"No fair or reasonable opportunities were given for cross-examination. Counsel were often told to limit their examination to a certain number of questions, or were given a time limit, irrespective of whether their questions were relevant or not. A good deal of protection was given to the prosecution witnesses and the Commissioners very often told them not to answer inconvenient questions, though perfectly relevant to the case. They also encouraged them to be insolent to the counsel.

"Very often when a witness was cornered and was hesitating for an answer, the Commissioners told him, "If you don't remember, say so", and this hint was invariably taken by the witness who afterwards was ready with his answers. "I do not remember". The protection accorded to the European witnesses specially was something ludicrous. Any questions put with the object of making them contradict themselves were considered *Lese majeste*. Very often a witness, who had deposed to a certain incident, if cross-examined about some other details of the same incident, would shelter himself behind the reply "I do not remember." After this you were not allowed to put any other questions prompting his memory so as to elicit the true reply. If you did, the Commissioners came out with, "Do not you hear that he says he does not remember." In deposing to the above facts, I speak from my experience of the Tribunal, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Leslie Jones, which tried the Lahore Leaders' case.

"Towards the close of the case, very little argument was allowed, very often a time limit was placed. Legal objections were brushed aside most contemptuously. When I appeared before the Tribunal presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Broadway in the Gujranwala Leader's case, I put in an application raising nearly all the points of jurisdiction, now raised before the Privy council. The learned Commissioner at first refused to hear me and said he would send on the application to the convening authority for disposal. On my protesting against such a course and quoting a section of the Army Act for, the simple proposition that the convening authority was *functus officio* when the court was once convened, and it was for the court to decide these questions, he most grudgingly allowed me to argue, but told me that he would allow me only half an hour for arguing about 7 or 8 points of jurisdiction that I had raised. My protests were ignored, and I began my argument. In the middle of my argument, the Government Advocate got up to object to some remark of mine. The Commissioner at once came out with this remark, "Mr. Herbert, why do you think it worth while to object? It will only make him take a longer time. Let him have his say and let us be done with it." At the end of a little over half an hour, I was asked to finish my arguments as I had only 5 minutes more allowed to me. I had perforce to comply with it and the court without calling on the other side for a reply passed its order. In it, only a few of the objections I took up are dealt with most cursorily and the rest ignored.

"UNFIT TO BE JUDGES."

"The trials which were carried on under such circumstances were a mere farce, and no real justice was sought to do or was administered. My experience of the two Tribunals I appeared before was an extremely painful and humiliating one, all the more so, because I had the honour of appearing before both the presiding officers in the calmer atmosphere of the High Court, where I had known them to act at least with a judicial decorum. My experience of Martial Law has been a revelation to me, in as much as I found that judges who, in the High Court atmosphere, would respect judicial forms and give a scrupulously fair hearing to the accused and their counsel, brushed aside in the Martial Law atmosphereall canons of propriety and rendered themseves practically unfit as judges even though dealing with matters of life and death."

Nor were the leaders the only ones arrested and tried. Several others were tried before the Martial Law Commissions, and many more before the so-called Summary Courts. We have been furnished with a statement, from which we find that sixty-four were tried before the Commissions, of whom eight were discharged, three hundred and fifty tried before the Summary Courts and one hundred and two discharged, and 40 were arrested and released without trial after having been kept in custody for several days, even extending to over a month, as in the case of Mr. Manohar Lal.

Thus Lahore, which had done no wrong, which had tried to conciliate the authorities, whose leaders had done all that was humanly possible to serve the authorities, had Martial Law inflicted upon it, and that under an officer who proved to be heartless, cruel, and utterly indifferent to the sentiments and susceptibilities of the people who had the misfortune to come under his charge. Every conceivable form of humiliation of every stratum of Lahore Society was brought into service. We consider that, so far as we are aware of the local conditions, Martial Law was totally uncalled for, was unduly prolonged, and was ruthlessly and inhumanly administered, and indescribable injustice was perpetrated, even through the Courts known as Martial Law Commissions or Summary or Area Officers' Courts.

Kasur is an important town in the Lahore district, about 40 miles from Lahore. It is an important railway station on the main line, and a fairly large trade centre, with a population of 24,000. On the 6th April, there was no *hartal* in Kasur. Nothing happened on the 10th, but, on the 11th, the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and the deportation of Drs. Satyapal and Kitchlew had reached Kasur early in the morning. There was, therefore, *hartal* during part of the day, and a public meeting in the evening. The speeches were so unexceptionable that, with all the desire to prosecute the leaders, the leading lawyers of Kasur in connection with the speeches, nothing could be found against them of an incriminating nature in their speeches. We know that the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Marsden, laboured the point about the speeches, and, in his evidence before the Hunter Committee, suggested that the lawyers, by their irresponsible talk and failure properly to interpret the Rowlatt Act, had created an atmosphere of excitement. Whether there was misrepresentation about the Rowlatt Act in the course of conversation on the part of anybody, we do not know. Some exaggeration and some misrepresentation about unpopular acts of a Legislature or an Executive are, unfortunately, inevitable in any society, no matter how well organised or cultured. But we believe that the lawyers in question did not indulge in any exaggeration whatever about the evil effects of the Act. As we have shown in discussing the Act, its evil effects are hardly capable of being exagerated, for the Act perpetuates a reign of lawlessness, wherever it can be made applicable.

The twelfth of April followed with a complete *hartal*. The temper of the people was different on the 12th from that of the 11th. We believe the testimony of one of the witnesses before the Hunter Committee that some people had come in from Amritsar, had given an exaggerated picture of the events there and inflamed the minds of the gullible or the disreputable element in Kasur. The idlers as well as the middle class people gathered together, marched to the station, and tried to set fire to it. The fire which was started in the lamp room was easily put out by some of the leaders, who had rushed in, on hearing of the intentions of the crowd. Partially foiled in the attempt, the crowd went to the Signal station, where a train had just arrived and stopped. The crowd emptied the mineral waters compartment of its contents, and, seeing some Europeans, made a disgraceful attack on them, in which they were again foiled by the timely appearance of Mr. Gulam Mohiyuddin, a noted pleader of Kasur, and his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sherbourne and their children were taken to a place of safety. The train, however, proceeded further with two more precious lives. They were two English soldiers. On the train reaching the station, the soldiers thought their safety lay in escape. They got out of the train and fired on the howling mob in pure self-defence. But their fire produced no effect on the mob, save perhaps to excite it to still further fury, and these two innocent Englishmen were brutally clubbed to death. In all the excesses, none perhaps was so brutal, inhuman and cowardly, as this unprovoked murder of innocent soldiers. Indefensible as the conduct of the mob must be held in Amritsar, it had at least the double provocation in the shape of the arrest of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, and the firing near the carriage-bridge as an extenuating circumsfance. We cannot too strongly condemn these excesses. Drunk with the blood of their innocent victims, these rioters proceeded to the revenue offices, and burnt them. They were forcibly dispersed by the police, who were obliged to fire on them.

It is remarkable how the mob fury subsided in every place in a few hours. In Kasur, too, perfect quiet reigned after a few hours. Our examination of these incidents show that the mob fury was a sudden outburst, and not the calculated result of a conspiracy or a plot. The authorities were able to make arrests without any difficulty. Mr. Marsden was sent to replace the Indian Sub-Divisional Officer, and Martial Law was proclaimed on the 16th April.

The administration of Martial Law was placed in the hands of Col. MacRae, who was followed by Capt. Doveton. In some respects these two officers excelled their brother officers in their inventiveness, irresponsibility and total disregard of the feelings and sentiments of those who were affected by their orders. We give the following condensed summary of their proceedings, made from the evidence before Lord Hunter's Committee. The first arrests commenced on the 16th. There was a proclamation parade at the Town Hall, and evidently, to signalize the inauguration of Martial Law, they arrested Baba Dhanpat Raj, an aged and respected Pleader of long standing. He is 65 years old. He was detained at the Lahore Central Jail for 56 days, and released on the 1st of June, without ever having been told why he was arrested. 21 further arrests were made that same day, 3 more, the next day, 4 on the 18th and 40 on the 19th. In all, 172 persons were arrested; of these, 97 were discharged without being sent up for trial. Of the 75 sent up, 51 were actually convicted. Amongst the men arrested, were included Maulvi Ghulam Mohiyuddin and Maulvi Abdul Kadir, who were the men who had succeeded in protecting Mr. and Mrs. Sherbourne, and who, other wise, had used their influence entirely to restrain the excesses of the crowd. The houses of many of these leaders were searched without the slightest excuse. On the 1st of May,

FANCY PUNISHMENTS AT KASUR.

"UNLAWFUL AND WANTON USE OF AUTHORITY."

STORIES OF DELIBERATE CRUELTY,

the whole town of Kasur, excluding women and little children, was required to attend at the railway station for purposes of identification. They were made to sit bareheaded in the hot sun till 2 o'clock, without water or food. As one of the witnesses said before Lord Hunter, this was a totally useless procedure, bare of any substantial results, so far as their collection of evidence was concerned. We, who have some experience of law and the manner in which evidence can be collected and tested, have no hesitation in saying that it is impossible to secure correct identification by holding a parade in this manner, and that no value can be attached to identification thus procured. We suspect that the so-called parade was held purely with a view to humiliating the whole town and in order to strike terror. For, after the people had collected, search parties were sent out in order to see that nobody absented himself. It is not difficult to imagine the state in which the unprotected women must have been in the presence of these search parties.

FLOGGING OF BOYS.

During the trials at Kasur, 40 men were sentenced to be whipped. The total number of stripes given was 710. The flogging post was erected on the station platform. School boys were also punished with flogging. The Head-master of one school is supposed to have reported that his boys were getting insubordinate and asked for Military help. The Officer Commanding, thereupon, suggested that some of the boys should be whipped. Therefore, boys from this school and another were ordered to be collected. The Headmaster was asked to select 6 boys. He selected those who were not quite high class, but who were not physically fit. The Officer Commanding, therefore, rejected these boys and asked Mr. Marsden to select others, and so a selection was made out of the boys belonging to the complaining school and another, without any other reason than that they were bodily fitted to receive the punishment more than the others. They were whipped outside the station entrance in the presence of the other school boys. In answer to the question by Lord Hunter as to what the object was, the reply given by Mr. Marsden was that there was no particular object. It should be remembered that there was no question of any Martial Law offence, No investigation, no trial. It was an unlawful and wanton use of authority. It was in Kasur again that prostitutes were invited to witness flogging on one occasion. (See their joint Statement No. 279 B.)

Two men were even shot by the sentries. One was found to be dumb. Probably in both cases the shooting was wilful and wanton. We think that had the sacredness of Indian life been recognized, and a sense of justice prevailed at the top, the sentries would not have been so free with their guns, as we fear they were.

SADHUS WHITEWASHED.

Kasur was the place where fancy punishments were most common. "What happened was," said Mr. Marsden, "Captain Doveton did not like to go through the formalities of trial and sentence." He wanted to do things summarily.' There can be no question of a record of the many punishments awarded by this capricious officer. He 'used to make people mark time and climb ladders." By way of change, some Sadhus were whitewashed. Capt. Doveton denies that this was deliberate. He says that they were asked to unload lime and they became whitewashed. We totally disbelieve this explanation, and we believe the testimony of eye witnesses who have described the process. One form of punishment consisted in making the so called delinquents lift heavy bales in the station warehouse. People, who failed to salam every white man, were made to rub their noses on the ground, if they were not flogged. Captain Doveton and Mr. Marsden suggested that the people like Martial Law, and were rather "amused," at these punishments than terrified or humiliated. Captain Doveton got from the people an address for himself, and actually, by way of punishment, required a Mahomedan to compose verses in his praise. He inflicted also the punishment of 'skipping,' which consisted in the punished people skipping 20 times without a break. He says that at least 20 people were thus punished.

Mr. Marsden has complained that among the exaggerations made by the pleaders, there was one in, which a Hindu pleader was reported to have said that the people were like "unarmed cattle in the eyes of the Government." The punishments that we have described, and the levity with which the people's feelings were regarded, certainly bear out the charge made by the pleader. In his report, Captain Doveton has said that these people had become 'willing slaves.' Sir Chimanlal Setalvad asked him to interpret the term and he said, "It means willing to work in the way you require." The officer tried cases, which were of a civil nature, and ordered punishment, and in this manner disposed of the case of the rental of a temple property. He also punished people who in his opinion were turbulent or abusive, and he said that he imposed extra Martial Law punishments, because he did not consider that the Martial Law punishment was suited to those who were "merely truculent or openly defiant." Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad asked him whether, in doing so, he was not going beyond General Benyon's instructions. Captain Doveton thought that he had a full discretion to do so. He sent out parties of reprisals in respect of those whom he had called, but who had not turned up. The reprisal consisted in burning the property of such people. He was asked whether he thought he was justified by any Martial Law order. His reply was "Yes, I do." And thus several poor people had their belongings destroyed without warrant.

Before the trials of the prisoners were commenced, gallows were erected in a public place, in anticipation of the Judges awarding the punishment of hanging. These gallows were erected as near to the scene of the mob outrage as possible. It was elicited in the course of examination that this was done by the orders of Sir M. O'Dwyer, but before the hanging order could be carried out, public hanging was vetoed, because, we fancy, of the agitation set up in the Indian press against this contemplated outrage upon public decency. This hanging suggests a serious reflection. Eighteen persons were hanged as a result of the Martial Law trials throughout the province, and many more would have been hanged, but for the strong agitation that was set up throughout India, and the timely, firm and philanthrophic promptitude of the Hon. Mr. Pandit Motilal Lal Nehru, who entered into cable communication with the Secretary of State, and pending proceedings in appeal, asked for the suspension of death sentences. Fortunately, the Secretary of State intervened and ordered the Viceroy to suspend these death sentences. We cannot help expressing our deep regret that the Viceroy should not have of his own accord suspended these death sentences. Our regret is all the more poignant from our knowledge of the looseness and disregard of ordinary procedure with which Martial Law trials were carried out. We much suspect that many of those, who were hanged and over whose heads the death sentences are still hanging, were or are totally innocent.

In deliberate disregard of facts, and insolent adherence to that attitude, perhaps no officer has outdone Col. MacRae, if he has been equalled by any of his brother officers who had a charge of Martial Law administration. In his statement before the Hunter Committee, he said, "This city has for many years past been noted for sedition." He admitted that he had never known Kasur before. Sir Chimanlal therefore asked. "On what do you base that statement of yours?"

HEARSAY SEDITION.

A.—It is all hearsay.

Q.—You had no personal knowledge?

A.—No.

Q.—Who told you that this place had for many years past been noted for sedition?

A.—I don't propose to answer that question.

Q.—You make this statement in a responsible document to the authorities, and so I want to know what is the basis of this statement?

A.—I leave it as I have put down.

Q.—True, you may leave it as you have put down, but I want to know the reasons for your statement. I put this question, because, previous to this, Officials have stated that in Kasur before the 10th April, there was no political activity and nothing done so far as politics were concerned. And therefore I am surprised to find in your statement that this city has for many years past been noted for sedition. Do you still adhere to that statement?

A. I won't answer this question.

* * *

Q.—Then you make the statement, "This city harbours pleaders who are well known to have anti-Government feeling." Is that also hearsay?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And stands on no other footing, as the other statement?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you aware, as Martial Law administrator, that several pleaders assisted the authorities, on the 12th and subsequent days, to maintain law and order, and that one of them was actually seen to mingle in saving Mr. Sherbourne?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Knowing that several pleaders assisted the authorities in the manner I have described, you still adhere to the statement that the pleaders are well-known to have anti-Government feeling?

A.—I adhere to the statement, and say it is hearsay.

Q.—Do you adhere to it now?

A.—I acknowledge your facts as correct.

Q.—If they are correct, do you adhere to this sweeping statement or are you prepared to modify it?

A.—I put it to you in turn, did all the pleaders try to stop the whole.....?

Q.—Well I am not here to answer your question.

A.—Well, I don't want to answer yours.

Colonel MacRae had also stated that the hundis of Kasur merchants, who had not joined them in the hartal, were dishonoured by the Amritsar merchants. Col. MacRae replied that that was also hearsay, and "he had no evidence in support of it." This officer had ordered that Martial Law notices should be posted on the houses of the well known agitators. Sir Chimanlal asked what he meant by the word 'agitators.' The answer was, "I think it is good English."

Q.—But what do you mean by agitators?

A.—I don't want to answer otherwise than I have said in my statement.

This unedifying dialogue went on for some time longer. We have reproduced these portions to show the manner in which this officer, at least, discharged the very responsible duties which he had to perform, and with reference to which he has been indemnified in advance by the Government.

WHICH—INSOLENT OR BRUTAL?

This officer had issued orders that reprisals would be taken against the property of the persons, on whose walls any proclamation had been defaced. He declined to answer the question whether the order was written or oral, by saying, "What does it matter whether it was written or oral?" It is difficult to say which is more offensive, whether the insolence of the answer or the brutality of the order. We use the term "brutality," because the reprisals were to be taken (according to the answer given by the witness), "even though the notice may have been defaced by some one else;" and when he was asked whether he thought the order to be a reasonable order, he replied that "it was a reasonable order, and I still think so."

Q.—As regards the whipping of schoolboys, you gave directions that the biggest six boys were to be selected for whipping?

A.—Yes, generally speaking.

Q.—Their misfortune was that they happened to be big?

A.—Of course.

Q.—Because they were big, therefore they had to suffer these lashes?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think it was a reasonable thing to do?

A.—I thought so under the circumstances, and I still think so.

We have selected only a few samples from the answers given by the two officers in question. In fact, their answers are a study in insolence and irresponsibility. We do not know that those who appointed these officers are not more to blame than the officers themselves. They perhaps knew not what they were doing. But those who selected them should have known that these officers were unfit for the part to which they were called. On the merits we are of opinion that the introduction of Martial Law was, so far as local circumstances are concerned, totally unnecessary and the Act was administered in an improper manner.

5.—PATTI AND KHEMKARN.

These are two small railway stations, few miles from Kasur. At Khemkarn, the station property was looted and wires cut. As stated by Mr. Marsden, it was a small thing and done by "apparently the lower classes, shopkeepers, riffraff labourers and people of that type." And at Patti, as stated by Mr. Marsden, the chief inhabitants of the town gave assistance to the officials and the police, and all was quiet. Yet the effect of Martial Law was felt at these two villages also in full force

6.—GUJRANWALA.

Gujranwala District is in many respects one of the most important in the province, and Gujranwala itself, though a small town containing a population of 30,000, is the most notable for being the birth place of Maharaja Ranjit Singhji. It is also an important railway station, only 42 miles from Lahore on the main line. The places in this District which have come under our notice, besides Gujranwala, are Wazirabad, Nizamabad, Akalgarh, Ramnagar, Hafizabad, Sangla Hill, Moman, Dhaban Singh, Manianwala, Nawan Pind, Chuharkana and Sheikhupura. Gujranwala was cut up into two districts on the first of November last, the portion cut out being known as the Sheikhupura District. For the purposes of this report, therefore, the original District will be considered as one whole, coming under the jurisdiction of the same officer.

It is common cause that there were no signs of unrest upto the 13th April last, or, more correctly speaking, upto the 14th. So much was this the case that Col. O'Brien was in the ordinary course transferred, on the 12th, to Ambala, and was the recipient of an address from his friends and admirers at Gujranwala. In answer to a question by the Hunter Committee, he said that had he or the authorities known that there was any trouble brewing, he would certainly not have been transferred, but would have remained at Gujranwala, as, indeed, he was brought to Gujranwala immediately there was trouble, i.e., on the 14th. On the 30th March, there was no stir at all in Gujranwala, and there was no *hartal*. On the 4th April, the matter of the *hartal* was informally discussed by the members of the District Congress Committee in connection with Mr. Gandhi's message. A large public meeting was held on the 5th, at which 4 innocuous resolutions were passed dealing with the Rowlatt Act. The speeches made at this meeting were studiously moderate. Col. O'Brien was, however, anxious about this meeting. He sent for certain invited men of Gujranwala and warned them that if any disturbances took place they would be held responsible; and they asked the Deputy Commissioner, and the Superintendent of Police who was also present at the interview, to attend the meeting, if they chose to. The 6th of April opened with a complete *hartal*, and people, young and old, joined in fasting and prayer. The various statements made before us go to show that the authorities tried their utmost to prevent the *hartal* and even fasting, and great pressure was exercised on behalf of, or by the authorities to prevent the *hartal*.

Up to the 12th, as it has already been remarked, everything was calm and quiet. But, suddenly the news of the arrest and extornment of Mr. Gandhi, as also the arrest and deportation of Doctors Satyapal and Kitchlew, found its way to Gujranwala; so also did the happenings of the 10th at Amritsar and Lahore. On this the common people, as well as the leaders, began

(Continued on page 11.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dinner Party at Government House, 8-30 p.m.

Gathering of Bombay Girl Guides at 5-10 p.m. H. E. Lady Chelmsford to open their recreation ground at Kennedy Sea Face.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

IYER—At Attungal on 24th March suddenly of Small-pox, A. Pichu Iyer father of P. Padmanabha Iyer.

MRS. BESANT'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "Uplift of India," under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, on Saturday, the 3rd of April, at 6 p. m. (S. T.), at the Excelsior Theatre.

GURUKULA VIDYALAYA, SANTACRUZ.

The tenth anniversary of the Gurukula Vidyalaya will be celebrated on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of April, in the pandal erected in front of the Gurukula at Santa Cruz.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 31st. inst. at 6 p. m. (S.T.).

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battn. (I. D. F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

JUNAGADH S BJECTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Subjects of Junagadh State residing in Bombay will be held to-morrow at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road (1) to congratulate His Highness Mahobatkhanji, the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh on his investiture, and (2) to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

SWADESHI STORES.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Sabha a shop for the exclusive sale of hand-woven and mill-made cloth made in this country was opened by Mr. A. V. Thakkar on Friday morning at Kumbharwada Road, near it junction with Sandhurst Road. This is opened with a view to supply Indian made cloth to residents of Kumbharwada and the surrounding locality.

POLICE COURT BAR ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting, attended by about 30 members of the legal profession, practising in different Police Courts in Bombay, held at the Esplanade Police Court Bar Library, it was resolved to start an Association to be called "The Bombay Police Court Bar Association" to take interest in all matters affecting the Administration of Criminal Law and Justice in Bombay. An Executive Committee with sixteen members including a president, five vice-presidents and two joint honorary secretaries and treasurers, was formed and an annual subscription was fixed.

POSTAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

In order to commemorate the services rendered by Mr. Hutchinson, the Postmaster-General of Bombay Presidency, to better the status of postal employees, will hold a meeting in his honour prior his departure, in the "Vanita Vishram Hall," Sandhurst Road, on Wednesday next, at 9 p.m., when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerney, will deliver a lecture on the "Advantages of mutual co-operation and how to better the prospects of Postal employees; Mr. Buriorji Framji Bharucha will preside. The Postmaster-General, the Assistant-Postmaster-General and the Presidency Postmaster will attend the meeting, which is open to all postal officials, clerks, postmen and packers in Bombay.

IMAMWADA MATERNITY HOME.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford accompanied by her Excellency Lady Lloyd, Dilshied Begum, Lady Carmichael and Mrs. Petit visited the Imamwada Maternity Home on Sunday, at 11 a.m., when she paid a visit to the Children's Welfare Scheme Centre located in the premises of the Maternity Home. There she was received by Mrs. Krushnabai Bhagvat, the Matron-in-Charge and Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy, the Honorary Consulting Physician. Her Excellency was taken round the wards and she expressed her satisfaction at the work done by the Home. Their Excellencies were then garlanded by the Matron. Lady Chelmsford signed the Visitors' Book kept at the Home.

CALUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 28.

The market for Jute Mill Shares ruled fairly steady without much business passing. There was a fairly good inquiry for coal shares and prices were well maintained. In the miscellaneous section Cotton shares were in demand and the prices ruled firmer.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 37/12, Correa 41, Burrakur 50/8, Central Kurkend 31/12; Hurriladih 16; Kosoonda 30/4, New Kessergarh 28/4, New Manbhoom 48/4, North West Cont. 44 prem.

Jute:—Anglo-India Prefs. 104, Behar 14/4, Disc. and par, Century 12/4, Craig 2 14 Prem., Howrah 47/8, Hooghly Prefs. 17/8, Kamarhatty 885, Lawrence 835, Reliance 51/4, Waverly 18/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,775, Bengal Brass 9/8, Bengal Paper 82, Carew and Co., 78 small odd lot, Dunbar Cotton 608, Great Eastern Hotel 892, Hume Pipe 17/8, Indo Burma Tin 11, Standard Wagon 19 Prem, Keshoram Cotton 17/4, Kumardhubi Engineering 34/8 s.l., Nahapiet Press 11/2, New Savon Sugar 12, Sara Serajganj Railway 71, Sphere Insurance 10, Tata Industrial Bank 25/8 Prem.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/10 small lots 59/4. War Bonds (short loans) 99/8 per cent. 1925 99/8 per cent. and 1928 bonds 100/4 per cent.

PRESSMEN STRIKE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 26.

The workmen of two of the largest printing presses in Madras, one the Minerva Press owned by Messrs. Thompson and Company and the other the Ananda Press, struck work this afternoon as their demands for increase in wages have not been met.

NAGARS AND STATE SERVICE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In Mr. Bharucha's letter dated 11th March under the heading of "Nagars and Kathiawar States", I find that a question has been asked by him as to whether the Nagars have joined and supported the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha? I believe it is my duty to put before the public that the Sabha has received every co-operation from the very beginning from the Nagars. Mr. Gulabrai Desai of Bhavnagar has been conspicuous in his help by giving very sound and judicious advice which the Sabha has always appreciated. I may also state that there are Nagar members in the Sabha and two of them are on the Executive Committee and are most energetic and sincere in their work. I am confident that their number will increase in due course of time as uptil now the Nagars have shown a sympathetic attitude towards the Sabha. It may be remarked for Mr. Bharucha's information that under the Rules no State servants can be the members of the Sabha.—Yours, etc.,

PRABHULAL D. SHUKLA,
Secretary, Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—(1) The discussion on the above subject is needlessly made perplexing because it is entered into by those who are ignorant of the affairs of the Kathiawar States.

Mr. Bharucha states "if the Ministers who are mostly Nagars, are responsible, etc." It is not true Sir, that the present Ministers or most of the States in Kathiawar are Nagars. There will not be found even half a dozen principal States where Nagars act as Ministers. Since last 20 years or more, it will be found that there will be very few States where Nagars acted or act as Ministers or Dewans. But a the same, time it can be asserted, that under the Regime of Nagar Ministers, Kathiawar States were made prosperous. It is a historical fact.

Mr. Bharucha refers to some "unerring utterances" made by some gentlemen in the public meeting held to honour the deputation of Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha of Rajkote. Those utterances never meant any discredit to any of the Ministers or officers—past and present. It is no fault of even the present Ministers of the several States of Kathiawar if there be no free press and free platform. But the fault lies with the system, the practice and the faulty procedure of the non-intervention policy. This was the gist of those utterances.

Mr. Bharucha gives instances of resignations from Baroda, Indore, and Jodhpur, none of which is in Kathiawar. Scores of instances of resignations tendered by Nagar Dewans under circumstances such as suggested by Mr. Bharucha can be given. But no useful purpose will be served by merely giving names. Retired Nagar Ministers like many other retired Ministers always stood by the people for redressing their grievances. The Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha is yet in its infancy. The Sabha has not yet chalked out its own programme of work. The Sabha is probably meant not for State or Agency servants. Yet, I may be permitted to state that there are many Nagars who are members and sympathizers of the Sabha. The above is written as a reply to Mr. Bharucha's very queer queries.

The spirit of Mr. Bharucha's letter tends to convey an erroneous impression that there are some quarrels between Nagars and non-Nagars in Kathiawar. There is nothing of that kind. Nagars are as much citizens of Kathiawar as non-Nagars. All have common grievances to be redressed and common ends to achieve.—Yours, etc.

JASVANTLAL SAKERLAL MEHTA.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The folly of condemning a whole community has been recognised by all historians since the days of Burke who pleaded against wholesale indictments. It is never safe. Mr. L. R. Tairsey has to no avail opened a very healthy nay acrimonious topic; but I believe, he is wise enough in closing it. I should be proclaimed that there are Bhatias and Bhatias, Nagar and Nagars, Parsis and Parsis; and history as well as tradition declare the good parts or otherwise of persons that made marks in Native States in one way or another. No institution in the world can claim perfection; nor can any individual; and hence no generalization can be safely made or considered to be sound. A. B. C. and a dozen more may be such as would fall short of the criterion held up by other sets of men; who judge according to their own wits as well as their own interests, direct, indirect and indifferent; and yet it were an empiric made that should make dogmatic assertions, in any way.

While yet the embers created by Mr. L. R. Tairsey are still red hot, the new fangled fiery heat of Mr. B. F. Bharucha adds another fuel. The heat, I am afraid is spreading and sweeps over a larger area! I do not know why people are eagerly craving for a full knowledge of certain things in the twinkling of the eye!! Without, for instance, trying to know the whole history carefully even of a single State, or acquainting oneself with the political life or administrative career even of a single Nagar, and comparing these two with the same in another State, each with each, what definite idea is Mr. Bharucha going to form for his purpose—of controversy or whatever it be—even if Mr. Nanavati or any indifferent man for the matter of that, were to answer his query? Is his inquiry fully exhaustive, so as to bring out some irresistible or inevitable conclusion?

If you like, Sir, I would take up cudgels and enter the lists of controversy; but sage wisdom opines there is no good in creating bad feelings, which these gentlemen are trying to do but of which perhaps they may not be conscious. In logic, moreover, analogy is a defective argument; and in politics it is still more so; besides if Mr. Bharucha is fully conversant with the circumstances that brought about the resignation of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and others whom he has named, he might as well lay hands on Native State records and documents individually concerned in individual cases, and study them for a definite knowledge.

The world, again, will not alter for the matter of that; and the voice of authority is not what every man can assume on every occasion. We may have courage of convictions but we deserve to be bold in pursuing a critical study of the subject for a definite comprehension of it, and also venture to be wise in arriving at conclusions and judgments.—Yours, etc.

S. S. MEHTA.

IV

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not know what to enjoy most—Mr. Laxmidas's spleen or his logic. I shall make him a Father of a special school of dialectics and try to reduce his system to a few canons.

1. When called upon to quote one thing, always quote another; e.g. asked to quote Gujrati literature on Nagars, quote—Macaulay on Bengalees.

2. When asked to deal with a rootword, deal with its malformation existing in one's own imagination, e.g., asked what a Nagar is, insinuate but never tell openly what a Nag-gar means.

3. Do not accept opinions from people who have had to deal with the subject under discussion, but take as Gods word people who generally know least about it e.g., Mr. Nanavati's authorities are unlearned, Macaulay and Mr. Laxmidas oracles of Delphi.

I have done with the talents of Laxmidasian Logic and call upon all political controversialists to go by them in future.

I take Sanskrit Literature. The Skanda Purana has a book called Nagarkhanda and it treats of the rise of Nagars. Nagars are those that stay in Nagara—a town i.e., Vuddhanagara or Chamatkara Pura. The name was adopted as distinct from Gramya—a villager. A Nagar means one who is fit to lead a civic life. A reference to the Trimasik office Rajkot will give greater detail.

I come now to Gujerati literature. Dalpatram sings "Union High intellect and Fairness of Features:—These are to be found in Nagars only. Miran-Bai the great Devotee Queen always applies the epithet Nagar to Krishna.

I come to literary history:—Nusimha Mehta was the first religious reformer of Gujrat. Dewan Ranchorji was the first historian of Gujrat—And they were all Nagars.

"No not-born of Nagars need apply," is an echo of present-day times ringing backward into a fancied past. Take Junagad. Dr. Amidas Manji, Dr. Tribhowandas Shah, Dewan Haridas, Gulabdas Laldas, Dosabhai Gandhi, Sir Pherozeshaw, Shyamji Krishna Varma, Dr. Mulchanda, Soleb Hindi, Kasam Sheth, Sali Miya Tirmizi, Makhur Miya Jamadar Suleiman, Dr. Narsimha Trikamji, Prof. Bhatt, Ganpatram Anupram Trivedi:—they are all non-Nagar High officials of the State. And yet it was a time when the only educated community of Kathiawar was Nagars, Conventionally they were by profession administrators and servants of the State. The present generation was growing up in Schools and Colleges brought into being by Nagar administrators. Such lists as called for by Mr. Tairsee are ready and Mr. Nanavatty may, if he likes show them.

A bit of history. Nagars were Brahmans in everything but were called upon to secularise themselves in the interests of the State by various princes. They were invited over to the various places where they are found and if to-day Kathiawar States have entity it is because at the time of Col. Walker's settlement, the Nagar Kamdar of even a Taluka would not let one jot of the Taluka rights to be lost.

Another little bit. It is a Theory that the Georgian Scythians, immigrated into India settled in Kashmir and descended to Gujarat. Their fresh virility placed them at the head of Indian Society. A part Brahmanised itself and became Nagars. Another section graced the Throne of Udaipur and a third Jainized itself and rose high in commerce. The propounder of this Theory is a very well-known archaeologist and antiquarian Reference may be made to Mr. Deudatta R. Bhandarkara.

It is this Community that Mr. Tairsee says has failed as statesmen. Had Kathiawar states followed Nagar lead they would have been a lesson even to British India. Mr. Tairsee had no business to stigmatise an earnest band of workers who were criticising Mr. Rendall's administration from purely patriotic and loyal motives. Is it wrong to wish for our Chief to be on the gadi? Is it wrong to be intensively efficient and claim the rights of a separate political entity which Junagad is? Is it wrong to point out an anomalous condition of affairs that had been created by the drifting policy of the Imperial Government? Is it unwise and bad to wish that our Chiefs should also be patriots and our States highly organised rather than to call for their dethronement and die a political and economic death? Is it not right to be allied to British India and select men of worth who can do the people real good rather than be pressed down by men risen from clerical grades and having no broader vision than routine, no greater originality than slavish imitation of foreign engraftments.—Yours, etc.

A. B. C.

This correspondence is now closed.
Editor "B. C."

DID TURKEY TAKE THE OFFENSIVE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In season and out of season English politicians and press and their protegees in this country keep on asserting, that had not Turkey taken an offensive in the War, she would have saved a million lives and saved her own Empire. The question therefore is, whether Turkey *did take the offensive* in this War. If so, will the Government be pleased to state definitely and conclusively,

(1) How did Turkey take the offensive?

(2) Whose territory did she violate at the outset?

(3) When did she break her own neutrality?

(4) Was there no previous concentration of Russian troops on Turkish borders?

(5) Did not Russian troops first violate Turkish neutrality?

(6) Did not Turkish Ministers apply to England for arbitration?

(7) Was their request complied with? If not, how could it be now asserted th Turkey took the offensive?

It may be contended that if Russia took the offensive, Turkey should have remained on the defensive. Why should she have joined Germany? This is indeed a natural and logical question, and the reply is not difficult to find.

(1) Right at the outbreak of the War, England commandeered two of the Turkish battleships which were essential for the defence of the Dardanelles.

(2) Unfortunately, two German battleships Goeben and Breslau escaped even from the ever vigilant watch of the British Navy, They entered the Dardanelles and directed their guns against the Golden Horn.

(3) Even the British Cabinet and the British press at the time deplored this mishap, as they could foresee in it the accession of German strength in Turkey. The blunder was so serious that the Vice-Admiral was recalled and the Mediterranean squadron was put under French command.

(4) Thus, with her latest battleship detained by and in England, and with Goeben and Breslau in the Sea of Marmora Turkey was unable to hold her own in th Dardanelles. And, Sir, who else was immediately responsible for it, but the British Admiralty and the British Navy?

(5) Was not Turkey tired of Wars? Were not Wars forced on her twice by the Balkan States and once by Italy during the five years immediately preceding 1914

(6) Was not Turkey in a terrible fix? Were not the Russians, French and British guaranteeing her integrity on the one hand and Russian troops violating her neutrality on the other? How could Russia's word be trusted, when she had fully tixed her gaze for years on Constantinople? On the other hand, did not the Kaiser's timely cable enable Turkey to regain Adrianople? What *should* Turkey do? Nay, what *could* she do? She had to stop the Russians running over her territories and had to defend herself. Then there were the Goeben and Breslau with their guns directed against the Golden Horn and forcing Turkey to carry on the War.

From these facts it is evident, that there is another side of the shield besides what the English politicians and press present to us, and that is, that it was not blindly and brutally, wantonly and unprovokingly that Turkey entered the War, but that the War, so to say, was forced on her by the Russian aggression from the North and Germany's presure from the South. If that was so, how could Turkey be accused of taking the offensive, and how could she be justly condemned without a fair hearing?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BARRACKPORE SPRING MEETING.

FIFTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

The Executive of the Barrackpore Races presented the public with a long card of eight events. Racing was interesting of its kind towards the close of the evening. An Australian aeroplane flew over the race-course.

The following are the details:—

THE BAGDAD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ali's BLACK FRIAR, 10-10, Dobie 1
Mr. Mesmernah's TOUCHWOOD, 7-7 (car. 7-12), White 2
Mr. Fleming's CORPORAL, 7-7, Grace 3
Mr. Cuberland's SHOOTING STAR, 7-12 (car. 7-13), Thompson 4

Also ran:—Willow 7-12, St. Twist 7-7, Reuter 7-7 (car. 8-0).

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 83.

Betting:—Evens on Shooting Star, 5 to 4 on Black Friar, sixes on Twist, longer prices for the others.

The race:—Black Friar did not get good start, but he came through and won by 2 lengths, neck between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min 7 2/5 secs.

THE SPRING FAREWELL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Nawabzada's SPOOK, 8-3, Marland 1
Mr. Sookia's SPEAK THE TRUTH, 8-10, Grace 2
Mr. Slater's REBECCA, 8-12, Fenton 3

Also ran:—Neptune's Trident 8-12, Avon 8-7, Ozorina 9-3, Sans Merci 8-9, Clematis 8-0, Gun Carriage 7-11, Baw Baw 7-7.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 58 Places Rs. 21 Rs. 27 and Rs. 36.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Neptune's Trident, threes against Sans Merci, fours against Spook and Rebecca, longer prices the others.

The race:—After Gun Carriage had brought them along, Spook took lead and challenging of Speak the Truth won by length, 3/4 length between second and third.

Time:—1 min 4 1/5 secs.

THE PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major Raymond's PHYLLIS, 9-12, Young 1
Mr. Mac's CARELESS GIRL, 7-9, Marland 2
Mrs. Grace's CHRISTMAS TOY, 8-6, Vick 3

Also ran:—Kapri 7-13, Nortia 8-3, Wheat cake 7-12, Lower School 7-7, Quality 7-7, Mar ceioness 7-7.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 26 and Rs. 14.

Betting:—Evens on Phyllis D, twos on Christmas Toy, fives on Capri, sixes on Wheatcake, longer prices the others.

The race—Christmas Toy was quick to hit front. He was followed by Phyllis and Careless Girl. Near the half distance both these passed the leader. Phyllis D. won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length between second and third.

Time:—1 min 4 3/5 secs.

THE SPRING FAREWELL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Roychaudhuri's JAUNT, 8-10, Vick ... 1
Mr. Soutar's WHITE SAPPHIRE, 9-12, Walker 2
Mr. Wilson's ROYAL SIGN, 9-10, Dobie 3

Also ran—Highfield Lady 8-13, Kitty Obara 6-4

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 60. Places Rs 21 and Rs. 23.

Betting:—Evens on Highfield Lady, 7 to 4 on White Sapphire, fours on Jaunt, longer prices the others.

The race:—Jaunt led all through and won by a length. 2 lengths between second and third, a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 4 2/5 secs.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Ghose's ONE TOO MANY, 7-7, Thompson 1
Mr. Hughe's SPARTAN CHILD, 7-13, Marland 2
Col. Smith and Mr. Lauder's ARTHUR OLEARY, 8-0, Smith 3

Also ran:—Elsie R 9-2, Lloyd's 9-5, Taffy's Darling 8-7, Summers Hope 8-7, Chatterbox 7-12.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 25. Rs. 22 and Rs. 20.

Betting:—3 to 2 on Elsie R. 5 to 2 on Arthur Oleary, threes on Chatterbox, fours on Spartan Child, longer prices the others.

The race—Spartan Child led from the start, when One Too Many came with a strong run and won by 1½ lengths 1½ between second and third.

Time:—1 min 15 secs.

THE SLOUGH PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Slater's DEVON, 7-7, Fenton 1
Mr. Cunningham's ANCIENT AND MODERN, 9-0, Dobie 2
Mr. Dees' SIMPLE SIMON, 8-12, Young ... 3

Also ran:—Miss Slasher 8-8, Myrian 8-8, Wheaten 8-2, Surprise 8-0.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 23 and Rs. 27.

Betting:—3 to 2 on Ancient and Modern, twos on Surprise, 7 to 2 on Miss Slasher, longer prices the others.

The race—Devon went early to the van, and was never caught winning by a short head between second and third.

Time:—2 mins 15 2/5 secs.

THE SLOUGH PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Cunningham's FEATHERED LIFE, 8-6, Dobie 1
Lt-Col Wilson's P.M., 8-8, Meads 2
Mr. Raichandhuri's DOWNEY BAY, 7-11, Marland 3

Also ran:—Mary 8-2, My Ivy 8-2, Gracefield 7-13, Durban 7-11, Whippoorwill 7-7.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25.

Bettings:—5 to 4 on Durban, twos on Feathered Life, fours on P.M., fives on Downey Boy, longer prices the others.

The race:—Downey Boy led out P.M. wrested the lead near the distance, to be beaten by Feathered Life near the home by 2 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins 14 1/5 secs.

THE TEZPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Pugh's REPARTEE, 12-3, Mr. Hempson 1
Messrs. Campbell and Harvey's DAISY RYAN 12-0, Mr. Bell 2
Mr. Gilford's FOXTOR, 11-0, Mr. Sayers ... 3

Also ran:—Ned Kelly 10-7, Sherwood Belle 8-12, Dick 8-7.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 17.

Betting:—Evens on Repartee, threes on Sherwood Belle, fours on Daisy Ryan, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Reparfee led from Daisy Ryan and won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time—1 min 20 1/5 secs.

BOMBAY GYM. LAWN TENNIS

TWO SEMI-FINALS.

The Gentlemen's Doubles between G. Johnson and C. C. Sherwood (minus 15) v. E. Annett and O. Henry (minus 30.2) was a good match but the steady play of the former proved too much for the latter. After Johnson and Henry were 5—1, Annett and Henry scored three games more but the next game went to the Americans.

In the second set, Annett and Henry won the first set when Johnson and Sherwood took three games, only to be followed with three successes by Annett and Henry. After each pair had won another game, Johnson and Sherwood went away with three games and won at 6—4, 7—5. They have now to meet A. E. Kibblewhite and Pender in the final.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The "Elton" Hockey Tournament was completed on Saturday when St. Xavier's High School met the Bishop's High School from Poona. The result was no surprise as far as the winning side was concerned but the discrepancy of 8 goals to nil in a "Cup" final was a surprise. The Bombay school scored three of their eight goals in the first half and five in the second and at the end of the match Mrs. Dr. Judah of Walkesh war presented the cups and medals. This is the first time the St. Xavier's High School have been victorious, the Bombay Educational School having annexed the trophy ten times since the inauguration of the trophy in 1905 when the Fort Wanderers won. Bishop's High School won in 1907: St. Mary's School in 1908 and 1911 and the Cathedral High School were victors in 1917.

CONCERT AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. Eurico Palmetto, a Danish Tenor singer who is at present on a tour through India, gave a concert at the Bombay Gymkhana Hall on Saturday night and with a beautiful true tenor voice sang several grand opera selections. His song of Canios in "Pagliari" was a fine specimen of his ability.

Miss Rayna Carlietta varied proceedings with American rag-time songs and was accompanied by a little Bombay boy named Cecil Mendoca.

The tenor was accompanied by Miss Benjamin of Bombay, a lady possessing the highest accomplishments as such.

Mr. Eurico Palmetto and Miss Rayna Carlietta are appearing at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana on Thursday night and at the Commercial Gymkhana on Saturday next.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AGENDA FOR TOMORROW'S SENATE MEETING.

The following business will be transacted at a meeting of the Senate which will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m.:—

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., will move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

That the Senate records its opinion that the Karnatak Education Society's College at Dharkar be affiliated provisionally to the University for the purposes of the First Year and Intermediate Examinations in Arts for a period of three years commencing from the 20th of June, 1920, subject to a maximum of 100 first year and 70 second year students.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye will move—

That, as recommended by the Joint Examination Board and the Syndicate, the following regulation be *substituted* with effect from the year 1921 *for* regulation 6 (page 58 of the Calendar for 1919-20) and that Government be requested to agree to this amendment of the regulations relating to the School-Leaving Examination:—

"6. One month before the commencement of the Examination, each candidate for the Matriculation or the Government Service certificate must pay or cause to be paid to the Secretary at Bombay or to such person as he may appoint in the mofussil, a fee of Rs. 12, for which a receipt will be given. Candidates who take up subjects in excess of those required either for the Matriculation or the Government Service certificate must also pay an additional fee of Rs. 2 for every such subject."

An Amendment to the above Motion.

To this Dr. Acacio G. Viegas will move the following amendment:—

That in the proposed new regulation 6 *omit* all the words after the word 'candidate' in line 2 down to the end of the regulation and *substitute* therefor the following:—

"must pay or cause to be paid to the Secretary at Bombay or to such person as he may appoint in the mofussil, a fee of Rs. 14, for which a receipt will be given."

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will move:—

(1) That the words "Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Urdu" be *added after* the word "Persian" in regulation 40 and also in paragraphs 2 and 3 of regulation 45 (pages 70 and 71, respectively, of the Calendar for 1919-20);

(2) That the words "Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Urdu" be *added after* the word "Ardha-Magadhi" in paragraph 1 under the heading "(ii) Second Languages—(Pass Examination)—Two papers" (page 72 of the Calendar); and

(3) That the B.A. Degree Examinations of 1922 and subsequent years be held in accordance with the regulations as amended above.

Amendments to the above Motion.

To this two amendments will be moved as under:—

(1) The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye will move the following amendment:—

Omit all words after "that" and *substitute* the following:—

the following changes be made in the optional group "Languages" at the B.A. Examination, pages 72-73 of the University Calendar for 1919-20:

Substitute the following *for* "(i) English .....(ii) Second Language.....:—

"Two languages to be selected from the following provided that both these languages are not taken out of those marked with a dagger:—English, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Avesta and Pahlavi, Pali, Persian, German, Ardha-Magadhi, Marathi†, Gujarati†, Kanarese†, Urdu†."

The courses to remain as described in the Calendar except that after the word "German" in line 5 on page 73 *add* "Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu", omitting the word "and" before "German."

(2) Dr. Acacio G. Viegas will move the following amendment:—

That the word "Portuguese" be *added* after the word "Urdu" wherever it occurs in the motion.

AGA KHAN ENTRIES CLOSED.

ALL RECORDS WELL BROKEN.

38 TEAMS ENTERED.

The Aga Khan Tournament—the twenty-fifth consecutive competition—which opens on Easter Monday on the Bombay Gymkhana cricket field, has closed as far as entries are concerned, the total of thirty-eight clubs having forwarded their applications. Next to the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, the Aga Khan Tournament is the most popular in Western India and now clubs are all agog anticipating their good fortune or misfortune in the luck of the draw. As was the case last year when so many teams entered, it is suggested that a preliminary tournament should be decided so that sixteen teams remain for the tournament proper which will include the up-country competitors who are exempted from the preliminary round. This will mean that the eight visiting teams were stand out of the preliminary tournament to be added to the eight surviving from the preliminary rounds. Of the thirty Bombay teams two will get byes and the remaining twenty-eight will provide fourteen winners which added to the two byes will ready give the eight clubs qualifying for the tournament proper.

Last year there were thirty teams to enter which included the famous North-Western Railway team from Lahore. It was impossible for that team to take part in the tournament because of the unfortunate trouble in the Lahore district and now it is current talk that the team of all the talents,—and the information emanates from a Railway official,—that the Lahore team will not, in all probability, be able to play this year. Last year the North-Western Railway hockey players visited Bombay and played exhibition games for charity beating the Hornets by 4 goals to nil after a draw of one goal each. Last year was a record for the number of entries.

There were twenty-two clubs to enter in 1918; twenty-four in 1917; twenty-one in 1915; twenty-seven in 1914; twenty-five in 1913; and as many as twenty-nine in 1910.

It is pleasing to see that the Rangers Hockey Club have seen their way to enter again and a representative Parsi Gymkhana Hockey combination has sent in an entry instead of the Parsi Hockey Association, the Rangers were to have met the Lusitanians in 1918 for admission into the semi-final round but the death of a relative of one of the players caused the scratching of that team and the Lusitanians had a walk over before beating the Parsi Hockey Association and then losing to the Hornets in the final.

Of those teams which entered last year the following clubs do not appear in the list of entries this year:—Bhabha Sporting Club, Gowalia Sporting Club, Novices Hockey Club, Supply and Transport Corps, Parsi Hockey Association, Bandra Young Men's Sporting Club, Crusaders Hockey Club, Parsi Pioneers, Hindu Gymkhana (semi-finalists last year), Igatpuri Recreation Club (the holders), Poona Gymkhana, 35th Battalion (Indian Defence Force Poona), 6th Battalion Dorsets Regiment, the Dhond Railway Institute.

On the other hand, the clubs new to the competition this year, which did not enter for the 1919 Tournament are:—Medical Staff (Alexandra Docks), Royal Garrison Artillery (Colaba), B. B. & C. I. (Parel), 1/119th Infantry (Ahmednagar), Rangers (Karachi), Poona United, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Empire Sporting Club, Great Indian Peninsula Railways (Nagpur) Indore Police, Cathedral High School (A), Union Hockey Club, Bombay Rangers, Bombay Educational Society Schools, Bandra Orion Hockey Club, St. Mary's School, 2/88th Infantry, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Poona), National Sporting Club and G. I. P. (Parel).

The teams whose entries were received by closing time on Saturday:—

Medical Staff, Alexandra Docks; Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba; Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, Parel; B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ajmere; 1/119th Infantry, Ahmednagar; Hornets; Bombay Gymkhana; Rangers, Karachi; Customs; Poona United; Parsi Gymkhana; King's Own Scottish Borderers, Colaba, Government Telegraphs; Empress Sporting Club; North-Western Railway, Lahore; Gran Medical College; Grant Medical College (A); Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Nagpur; Indore Police, Indore; Lusitanian Sporting Club; Lusitanian Sporting Club (A); Cathedral High School; Cathedral High School (A); Bombay Educational Society's Schools; Union Hockey Club; Rangers Hockey Club; Bandra Orion Hockey Club; St. Mary's School; Y. M. C. A. (Proctor Branch); Islam Gymkhana; Republican Sporting Club; 2/88th Infantry (Bombay); 1st Argyll and Sutherlanders (Poona); Instituto Luso-Indiano; National Sporting Club; G.I.P. (Parel) and the Bees Hockey Club which were known last year as the Bandra Young Men's Sporting Club.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 29, 1920.

THE VERDICT.

In our general review of the Congress Commission's Report on the Punjab, we drew the attention of our readers to two outstanding facts. The first is that the disturbances, in the few localities where they took place, were due to preventible causes, and when they were precipitated by the high-handedness of the authorities, they broke down after the fury of a few hours. The theory of conspiracy and organisation on which the Dyerites rely, is a figment of the imagination; Colonel O'Brien admitted that he knew of no kind of organisation. Secondly, the proclamation of Martial Law, its unjustifiable continuance and the outrages committed under its shelter, cannot be understood without due reference to the mentality of officials. Some of them inflamed with revenge promised that they would have a large scale atonement for lost lives, the revenge to be visited upon "you and your children." Martial Law means the suspension of Civil Law; but it does not mean the substitution of criminal lawlessness. It means short and drastic methods of restoring peace; it is not a licence for soldiers to have a mob law of their own for retaliatory sport. If, for appeasing the passion of vindictiveness by direct retaliation as apart from justice by adequate procedure of the law, a few hundreds had been chosen—say, by the avoirdupois test of Kasur—and given breathing space to make their wills and arrange their affairs, the process would have been infinitely more merciful. The rule of massacre and violence and torture, which however prevailed, was the result of pure lawlessness for which the term "Martial Law" cannot be strained to provide any excuse. The excesses committed were not incidental to the restoration of order; and it is useless now to say that the abrogation of Civil Law is justification enough for any infamy. Martial Law has a purpose and meaning that cannot be abused, and let us cease abusing the word for the condonation of revolting cruelties. The employment of torture—at one time the word was suspected to stand for baseless calumny, but it is now proved to be literally true—in the Punjab, was no less revolting than the afternoon feat of General Dyer. Of several instances of torture, we in another place cite the evidence of Gholam Jilani. We draw the attention of our readers to the verified tale of his sufferings, and ask if death and mutilation would not have been counted more for righteousness with the Punjab bureaucracy than the harrowing deed which it records. Similar torturing of a dog would bring two years for the offender and abettor in Britain. The ends of Martial Law had nothing to do with the outrageous infliction of cruelty, and we ask Government how the public could be adjudged as wrong if they believed that Martial Law was a fictitious make-believe used for the excusal of retaliatory excesses; it was, at any rate, never called for by local circumstances, especially after the subsidence of trouble in areas where it existed and also in places where there was not a single life lost at all, except through the shooting of the people by the military. The story of conspiracy and waging of war, is demonstrable nonsense; the thirst for reprisals is the key to the understanding of a situation that was gaily tolerated. What had the Afghan War or Koltchak's fortunes to do with the infliction of massacre and violence? No such far-fetched argument can be brought to cover the agony which the people were made to endure.

The Commission have set forth their conclusions with great moderation of spirit and language. Before dealing in detail with the individuals concerned in the Reign of Terror, we have to look into the attitude of the Viceroy and the Government of India. The Commissioners are very mild about the so-called inaction of the Government of India. Sir Michael O'Dwyer was the *beau ideal* of Simla. How one could absolve the Central Government from the responsibility of what happened in the Punjab, it is impossible to perceive. Assuming unconcerned ignorance about the occurences, they have appointed a Committee to find out facts and report them for their information! The Commission have established a damning case against Lord Chelmsford. A Viceroy, with a personal, masculine sense of responsibility, would on the appearance of developments a tenth as serious as those of April in the Punjab, have personally visited the place and done his best to quell the situation instead of digging his toes in Simla and allowing himself to be effaced; for the personality of the Viceroy was nowhere seen. Comparing him to Lord Curzon is a miserable effort. If there was one thing Lord Curzon refused to do, it was to yield to the dictation of subordinates, and if Lord Curzon were in Lord Chelmsford's place, he would personally have taken control of the situation and seen that civil authority was not surrendered to the whims of excited soldiers. At the time of the Cawnpore Mosque case, Lord Hardinge did not allow it to worsen, or wrong the people, by treating it as a local squabble. The Viceroy, we are told, is the "King-Emperor's representative"; so are several other functionaries, but he is also the head of the administration. It is inconceivable how, after learning of the abnormal circumstances in the Punjab, in the latter half of April, his Excellency remained in Simla in a state of frigid and angry collapse, and never thought of taking the situation as a matter of personal honour and personal interest. If he did not feel enough confidence in his abilities to recognise it as a challenge to his statesmanship as against his masterful lieutenant's, he might at least have taken some notice of the appeals he received and tried to do some good by stealth. As the people of the Punjab were being subjected to unheard-of sufferings, he endorsed the action of the Punjab Government without sufficient enquiry.

The "Times of India" draws upon the language of flattery mildly to rebuke Lord Chelmsford for his undue sense of constitutional procedure. The argument, boiled down, is that Lord Chelmsford, being a strict constitutionalist, is deferential to his Council; for, is not India governed by the Governor-General in Council? That is quite true, but when tremendous powers of life and death are thrown into the hands of excited suitors by Ordinance, who is it that is responsible? The ordinance-making power is entirely the Governor-General's, and the Punjab Government were able to draw as many ordinances as they liked from the Viceroy, who sat in Olympian solitude and never chose to visit the scenes of tragedy from which the people were crying out to him. If Lord Chelmsford had not yielded to any panic, he, with courage, would have faced the danger and at some stage, at least, dealt with it himself. Surely, when the personal authority of the Viceroy is invoked and granted for the asking, towards the ruthless punishment of supposed offences of the past as well as the present, it is his duty to see that it is wisely used. And from one heartless blunder to another, he went till knowing the incidents, at least by May, he made himself almost an accessory after the event, by yielding to the indecent demand for indemnity. Rightly do the Commission charge him with "criminal lack of imagination." Every man is what he is, but such insensibility to the call of public opinion, the cries of sufferers and the patent needs of the situation, as Lord Chelmsford displayed, justified the conclusion of the Committee that his Excellency should be recalled. This is what they say: "Whilst therefore, we do not think his Excellency was wilfully neglectful of those who were entrusted to his charge by His Majesty, we regret to say that his Excellency Lord Chelmsford proved himself incapable of holding the high office to which he was called, and we are of opinion that his Excellency should be recalled." The Commission might have added that not one in the list of Viceroys since the days of Canning to the days of Lord Hardinge, would have, in like circumstances, remained passive and allowed things to drift towards disgrace as Lord Chelmsford unwittingly did, seated as he was within earshot of the Punjab. What is the use of saying that the Viceroy is a constitutional entity obliged to concur with his Council? He is nothing of the sort. There are occasions contemplated in the Government of India Act, when he ought, if he cannot persuade, to overrule his Council and do the right thing. When exclusive personal powers are lent for special reason to provincial Governments, surely it is also the occasion for personal masterfulness, and a Viceroy who cannot rise to his opportunity in the face of temptations to smug subservience, must be taken as insensible to the responsibility of personal power granted within the Constitution itself. He broke his silence at the crisis only to parley with Mr. C. F. Andrews and in dissuading him from a course which Lord Chelmsford ought to have taken himself, his lordship is reported to have expressed some unpublished sentiments. He, a great Christian gentleman as he is commended to be, was so lacking in judicial tolerance, let alone Christian charity, that he would not postpone death-sentences to allow of appeals, and he had to be forced to do so by a gentleman who is not called a Christian; and for eight months, facts remained suppressed in India! The truth about his ultimate responsibility has thus to be repeated, and we venture to think that, long after the heat of controversy is over, Lord Chelmsford will recall the incidents of the Punjab and sadly reflect on the opportunity he lost of minimising human suffering by the better discharge of his responsibility as head of the administration.

JUSTICE TO TURKEY?

Addressing the Moslems at Woking Mosque, Mr. Mahomed Ali said that Turkey had lost and must be punished, but he feared that the terms of the present settlement would not lead to peace. Mr. Mahomed Ali's insistence that the Turkey must be punished should give the quietus to mischievous suggestions that are made in interested quarters that Moslems are not alive to the fact that Turkey joined the war on the side of Germany and having been defeated must be punished. Critics of the Moslem view regarding the Turkish settlement are wont to vary this argument by saying that Moslems demand a special treatment for Turkey and that, in short, they want that the dictates of stern justice should be dispensed with. No suggestion could be more unwarranted. The cause of Islam, as we have so often said, is righteous and just and what Moslems want in regard to Turkey is nothing less nor more than stern justice. "No Mahomedan in India," the Premier said to the Khilafat Deputation, "should imagine that we entered this war against Turkey as a Crusade against Islam. Nothing was further from our minds." No Mahomedan has ever imagined thus. On the other hand, many Moslems exerted themselves to secure that Turkey did not ally herself with Germany. More, Moslems, along with their fellow-countrymen, poured money and blood in the war against Turkey. How could they have done so if they had imagined, for a moment, that England was engaged in a Crusade against their religion instead of, as they sincerely believed, in a war of righteousness and freedom? No more uncharitable reflection could be made against a great community and it is amazing that a responsible statesman like the Premier of Great Britain should be a party to it. Perhaps it was one of those characteristic irrelevancies which Mr. Lloyd George occasionally uses to cloud the issues.

Not less grievous is the wrong to Moslems to suggest, as the Premier did, that Moslems would shirk the idea of seeing stern justice meted out to Turkey. For, the grievance of Moslems is that it is not justice that is being meted out to Turkey—but injustice. In a rhetorical passage in his reply to the Khilafat Deputation Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Neither do I want any Mahomedan in India, to imagine that we are going to abandon, when we came to the Turks, the principles which we had ruthlessly applied to Christian countries like Germany and Austria. I do not understand, Mr. Mahomed Ali to claim indulgence for Turkey. He claims justice—and justice she will get. Austria had justice. Germany has had justice, a pretty terrible justice though. Why should Turkey escape? There is no reason why we should be applying any different measures to Turkey from that which we had meted out to the Christian communities of Germany and Austria. We are not treating Turkey severely because she is Mahomedan. We are applying exactly the same principles to her as we have applied to Austria, which is a great Christian community. The principle is that of Self-Determination applied to the Empires that have forfeited their right to rule. The Arabs have claimed independence and severance from the Turkish dominion. Is it suggested that the Arabs should remain under the Turkish rule, merely because they are Mahomedans? Is not the same measure of independence and freedom to be given to the Mahomedans as to the Christians?"

Is it true that the Allies are applying the same principles to Turkey as they have applied to Austria and Germany? We shall answer the question by asking another. Were the Allies, in meting out stern punishment to Germany and Austria, at all influenced by any Secret Treaties? Were the territories of Germany and Austria carved up, as Turkey is proposed to be carved up, into spheres of financial penetration and political domination ostensibly under the benevolent guise of "mandates" but really in fulfilment of secret treaties entered during the war? We reproduced from the "Manchester Guardian," in our Saturday's issue, two secret and unpublished documents concerning the Turkish settlement. The two documents, as the journal pointed out, provided a telling commentary on the psychology of modern diplomacy, throwing light on the intimate ties which still connect foreign policy with financial interests. If, as the Premier declared, the principle of self-determination is to be the sole guide in the settlement of Turkey, are these secret treaties to be repudiated, as the Allies are in honour bound to see that they are? For what could be more repugnant to the principle of self-determination than agreements secretly entered into without the consent and prejudicial to the independence, of the party in whose favour the principle is to be applied?

The French Premier has just declared that the Allies desired to create "a practicable Turkey with safeguards for the economic and financial interests of France in Turkey which were of the first importance." The Turkish Empire needs the financial support of the Allies. But whatever economic and financial interests the Allies have, they can, surely, if the principle of self-determination is to be fairly and fully applied, be safeguarded without the creation of Mandates and without subjecting the Arabs to political "control." Nothing, as we stated on Saturday, would accord more with the wishes of Moslems than that the Arabs of Hedjaz, Syria and Mesopotamia are given self-determination in harmony with the Khilafat and its claims. But the self-determination should not mean the partition of Turkey on the basis of Secret Treaties. That would not be treating Turkey exactly as Germany or Austria was treated. The latest number of "The Nation" the Radical journal which is by no means a lover of the Turk, says: "Things have turned out otherwise. The partitions of the Secret Treaties, with their evidently exclusive concern with strategy and finance, are to be the basis of the settlement. Whatever details finally emerge, we have no belief that they will be based on anything better than economic Imperialism." The anxieties of Moslems have been based on similar apprehensions engendered by the action and "claims" of the Allies since the signing of the Armistice and if these anxieties are to be allayed, an authoritative declaration must be made by Britain and her Allies that the Secret Treaties about Turkey have been repudiated. Until that is done all pious and emphatic protestations that the principle of self-determination will be applied in the settlement of Turkey will be words, words, words.

Notes of the Day.

A Quiet Visitor.

Bombay has a way of doing things with decent quietness which other cities might copy. When Lord Chelmsford was about to visit Madras, some gentlemen thought of presenting him with addresses. The proposal was opposed in some Associations; an unsavoury correspondence opened between his Excellency and an Association, in which his lordship demanded the excision of certain inconvenient references like the Punjab. We believe that, after a row, it was decided to do obeisance to his lordship as the "King-Emperor's representative." In Benares which his Excellency visited, there were quarrels as to who ought to bear the cost of an address presented to him, and we do not know how the matter ended. In Lucknow, there was a demonstration against the giving of an address; but there was no hair-splitting as to the Viceroy's administrative functions and the separability of regal reflexion. In Bombay there was a very slight and inaudible proposal that there ought to be given an address and also receptions of the kind accorded to Lord Sinha. The proposition, we understand, did not reach the talking stage, but was merely "thought out."

Extension of Municipal Limits.

It is to be hoped that the Corporation will ultimately endorse the suggestion of its committee for the inclusion of Kurla and Ghatkopar within the municipal limits. The line of argument adopted by Dr. Sukhia, who is opposed to the recommendation, is difficult to follow. His main objection to the scheme appears to be the general unhealthiness of both these places. But is it not rather an additional reason why these areas should be brought within the beneficent influences of our municipal administration and rendered more habitable than they are at present? If the areas are so very malarious as Dr. Sukhia paints them, their close proximity to Bombay city is a menace which it should be the duty of the Municipality to remove. If Kurla and Ghatkopar are rendered more sanitary and habitable, they are sure to attract considerable numbers of Bombay's overflowing population and would thus help materially to relieve the prevailing congestion. We agree that Bandra, and even Andheri should be included within the municipal limits, but the case of Kurla and Ghatkopar is very urgent. Equally topsy-turvy appears to be the reasoning of Mr. J. B. Petit who wants the Municipality to carry out "satisfactorily" its obligatory duties within the present city limits, before seeking to extend its responsibilities outside. But it is just because there is not much scope left to improve things inside that an outlet is being sought for the congested population and institutions. Expansion of the city's limits has become a vital necessity for any concerted reform to be thought of.

Colleges at Dharwar.

As was expected, the Karnatak College is to be raised to the status of the first grade, from June next. A definite announcement has been made to that effect in the Council. Government have purchased the Railway Buildings for that purpose and additions and alterations are being made. It is highly gratifying that Government view with sympathy the idea of starting private second grade college at Dharwar by the Karnatak Education Society. The two colleges are in no way antagonistic and there is room in Dharwar for both the colleges to expand and grow. There is no need to lay any special restrictions on either to safeguard the interests of the other. The proposal regarding the Victoria College will come soon before the senate and we trust the university will in every way encourage the inauguration of a private college in Dharwar. A band of self-less workers under the leadership of Mr. P. S. Katti has come forward to undertake the work and it deserves the utmost patronage and encouragement, whenever it does come forward.

Railway Development in Bombay.

How matters are indifferently carried in the local Secretariat is best illustrated by the case of Kudachi-Bajalrat Railway. Here was a railway financed by the different States affected and it would have materially benefitted the British districts also. The question was first moved in 1909 and in 1920, it is not yet settled whether Kudachi or Raibag is to be the junction and Government are awaiting the reply of the Kolhapur Durbar whether it would pay for the cost of making water arrangements at Raibag. Meanwhile some other States have slipped away. It seems to be nobody's business to encourage railway development in Bombay. It is believed that the Government have a higher function to discharge than simply to act as a post-box to the Railway Board. It is for Government to take up the question of railway development, construct State lines, offer better terms to private lines, if the present are not attractive and encourage local bodies and States to construct feeder railways. There is a world of things to be done, if Government mean to do it. Railway development in the Presidency is very poor and what definite steps are Government going to take to encourage it. About thirty schemes are still under consideration, and it would be interesting to know when they were first submitted.

NOT SHIRKING PUNISHMENT.

MR. MAHOMED ALI ON TURKEY.

"PRESENT TERMS WOULD NOT LEAD TO PEACE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 27.

Mr. Mohammed Ali, addressing the Moslems at Woking Mosque, said that Turkey had lost and must be punished: but he feared that the terms of the present settlement would not lead to peace.

Professor Leon presided in the absence of Lord Headley.

TO CREATE "A PRACTICABLE TURKEY."

ALLIED DESIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 28.

PARIS.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Mr. Millerand replying to the foreign debate emphasised the continued unity of the Allied powers. He ridiculed the talk about a crisis in the alliance. He said that there has been some divergences of views during the conversations, but as in war time an understanding had been reached after compromises he was convinced that compromises would continue to take place for the greatest good of all the Allied powers.

He declared that the Allies had undertaken not to negotiate with Soviet Russia officially except by mutual agreement. He emphasised that the Allies could only recognise the Russian Government when it recognised national sovereignty not only by words, but also by deeds. He indicated that the Government however, was prepared to assist business men wishing to enquire into the possibilities of immediate trade with Russia.

The Allies desired to create "a practicable Turkey" which was quite compatible with the freedom of the Straits guaranteed by an international organisations and with safeguards for the economic and financial interests of France in Turkey which were of the first importance. He added that France would be able to exert her just influence.

Referring to the recent attacks on Allied officers in Germany M. Millerand announced that Marshal Foch had submitted to the Allied Powers a plan for exacting moral and material reparation and fresh guarantees. While not rejecting the idea of economic co-operation M. Millerand pointed out that Germany had to give evidence of good-faith by carrying out the terms of the Treaty. France did not intend to be cheated. The situation was grave. The continued existence of the German militarist had been evidenced by facts which spelt grave peril not to France alone. When Paris was threatened London was not safe. The Allies would understand when he said with unanimous public opinion behind him that France who might be to-morrow, as she was yesterday, subjected to an attack could not await a solution indefinitely.

ALLIED COMMUNIQUE OF 16TH.

PORTE'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 27.

Constantinople.—The Porte has protested against the Allied communique of the 16th. The occupation has greatly impressed the people in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. The situation in Anatolia is more reassuring and no danger is anticipated from Thrace.

SYRIA AND CILICIA.

SITUATION EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., March 27.

General Nowri, Emir Feisul's Chief of the Staff, who has arrived in Constantinople *en route* for Paris and London, states with regard to the situation in Syria and Cilicia that the French now hold the line Adana-Antab-Jerablus. The railways from Aleppo to Adana and Jerablus have been cut. The Turkish Nationalists are successfully stirring up the inhabitants of this area and also as far south as Beirut and Haifa against the French. There is much fighting and brigandage, especially east of Alexandretta. The Nationalists, who are commanded by Kenaan Bey, one of Mustapha Kemal's most capable lieutenants, are determined to drive the French out of the country.

"NOT DIRECTED AGAINST ALLIES."

MOBILISATION ORDER EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., March 28.

"The Times" learns from a Greek source that owing to the failure of his mobilisation order the Turkish commander in Adrianople has informed the Entente that his order was not directed against the Allies, but was simply intended to give the Turks a chance to express their feelings.

PREMIER AND KHILAFAT.

"TIMES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., March 27.

"The Times" praises the firmness and precision of the Premier's reply to the Khilafat Deputation which, it says, appears to have been brought from India in order to support the phase of Mr. Montagu's activity with which those best acquainted with Islam least sympathise. The paper trusts that Government's stand against the pernicious agitation will mark an end of this phase and says that when Indian Moslems really wish to speak in a corporate capacity to the Imperial Government they will choose representatives of unquestionable standing and irreproachable credentials.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, March 26.

The "Independent" writing at length on the Premier's reply to the Indian Khilafat Deputation, concludes by saying, "the cards are now on the table. It is a situation fraught with the gravest danger, for the peace contemplated by Mr. Lloyd George will bring no peace to India."

The "Leader" says, "We have little doubt the reply of the Premier will cause grave disappointment among the Indian Mussalmans, who are interested in the Khalifat question."

MADRAS, March 26.

Touching upon the Premier's reply to the Indian Khilafat Deputation, the "Madras Mail" says it should dispose of several popular misconceptions in India about the Allies' policy towards Turkey. There has been no discrimination on account of religion in the case of the German and Austrian Empires and there is going to be none on that account in the case of the Turkish Empire.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I take this opportunity to announce that the Central Khilafat Committee office is being thoroughly reorganised and a complete account would shortly be published.

Mr. Chotani, our President, had put the services of his whole establishment at the disposal of the Committee, but now it has been found more convenient to separate the two staffs and the Khilafat office in future will have its own efficient office workers.

The account is being checked and audited and will soon be published. In future fortnightly bulletins indicating incomes and disbursements would be issued regularly.

Yours truly,
SHAUKAT ALI,
Secretary,
Central Khilafat Committee,
Bombay.

Office of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, March 27.

DUBLIN FRACAS.

TWO CIVILIANS KILLED AND ONE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 28.

Official reports of the fracas in Dublin between the soldiers and the mob state that, in the course of the conflict, two civilians were killed and one was injured by revolver shots. One soldier was shot in the chest, and four others were injured by missiles. The soldiers were unarmed and the patrol sent to assist the soldiers was fired on, and the officer after giving a warning ordered ten rounds to be fired. The soldiers then charged the mob which finally dispersed.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

COL. YATE'S SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 28.

In the Commons in the course of a debate on Army Estimates Col. Yate declared that our one standby at present was the Indian Army. He hoped that Mr Churchill would do his best to prevent its demobilisation. Every man there would be required. He urged special sympathy and liberality in order to retain the loyal Indian Army.

MEDAL FOR AFGHAN OPERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 28.

In the Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher stated that the question of a medal for Afghan operations last year was in consideration and he hoped to be able to make an announcement shortly.

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

SOCIALIST GOVT. TO BE FORMED.

TO REESTABLISH ORDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 28.

While the Sparticists in Westphalia are increasing their successes the Ebert Government has come to terms with the parties of the Left at the cost of further sweeping concessions. A purely Socialist Government will be formed to reestablish order and hold election while Reichswehr will be replaced by Workmen's Guards.

Bauer will go to the Ruhr region to negotiate with the workmen there. The Reds claim that they hold the line Dorsten-Halten, thus threatening to cut off Government troops at Wesel.

SOCIALISTS' MANIFESTO.

WORKERS RECOMMENDED TO RESUME WORK.

BERLIN, March 24.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., March 28.

The Trade Unionists and Socialists have issued a manifesto recommending workers and officials throughout Germany to resume work owing to Government's pledge to withdraw troops from Berlin, to abolish martial law and not to attack armed workmen, particularly in the Ruhr region.

GERMAN OFFICERS INTERVIEW M. MILLARD.

Meanwhile a Paris telegram of to-day's date states that German officers representing the Ebert Government have arrived and interviewed M. Millerand asking permission to send Government troops to the neutral zone to restore order. It is understood on reliable authority that the Allies have decided to give permission coupled with necessary guarantees for subsequent withdrawal of German troops.

FRANCE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE IN RUHR

The possible explanation of this conflicting information may be that the situation in Berlin has changed since the despatch of Germans to Paris, causing the Ebert Government to revoke the policy involving the sending of troops to Ruhr. It is noteworthy in this connection that France is most anxious that peace should be speedily restored in Ruhr as the continuation of her industries largely depends on coal from that district.

SITUATION IN BERLIN EASIER

STRIKE EXPECTED TO BE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., March 28.

Latest telegrams from British sources indicate that the situation in Berlin is much easier and it is confidently felt that the strike will be settled to-day. The terms include dismissal of all troops implicated in the Kapp *coup d'etat* and Noske's definite withdrawal from Government, also that the position in the Ruhr Valley shall be negotiated peaceably. The situation in the Ruhr Valley is far less dangerous than was represented. The movement in Munster is in no way Spartiest

REVOLUTIONARIES HOLD INDUSTRIAL REGION.

RED ARMY APPROACHING WESEL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd 10-15 p.m., March 28.

A telegram from Essen says that the Revolutionary Council claims that the Revolutionaries hold the entire industrial region and that the Red Army of fifty-thousand is victoriously approaching Wesel, where there is the last remnant of regular troops.

DUTCH REFUSE TO RECOGNISE COMMUNISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
BERLIN, March 23.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., March 28.

The Communists in western industrial regions are extending their operations towards the Dutch frontier with the object of securing foodstuffs which are very scarce in return for coal. The Dutch authorities refuse to recognise the Communists.

Berlin remains quiet except for scuffles in working class quarters where there is a food shortage. The railways will resume to

(Continued on page 10.)

LABOUR PATY

"END OF CAPITALISM TO BE ITS PROGRAMME."

PREMIER'S SPEECH AT N. L. CLUB.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 27.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the National Liberal Club, said he did not desire to misrepresent the Labour Party, which represented clean, emphatic, and sincere convictions, but he declared that common ownership was an essential part of the Labour Party's programme. It said that it had only inserted it in order to conciliate a section of the Party, but that was a very dangerous doctrine in these tropical days when the seed sown very quickly fruited. They could not put such doctrines in the forefront of the programme of a powerful party and say they meant nothing. If the Labour Party won the general election, moderate men like Mr. Clynes, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Thomas would be compelled to carry out the programme. Were we to risk the industrial life of the country upon a mere chance that they would betray their supporters? Society could not take any chances in these revolutionary days. The Labour Party's programme was the end of capitalism and would create a co-operative commonwealth. Before Labour snatched victory, let the nation realise the meaning of the Labour programme and then choose with open eyes.

WHO IS A DEMAGOGUE?

Referring to Mr. Asquith's description of him as a demagogue, the Premier said that some of the greatest men in history had been called demagogues, and the epithet had always been applied by the dull and pompous against anyone having greater power of appealing to the masses than they. The Premier concluded by deprecating party strife at present; patience, forbearance and good humour were essential to enable us successfully to solve the problems of Europe and the world. (Cheers).

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

FURIOUS FIRST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. midnight, March 28.

The following is the result of the Lincolnshire Handicap:—

Furious	First.
Scatwell	Second.
Monteith	Third.

Betting:—33/1 against Furious; 20/1 against Scatwell; 9/1 against Monteith.

Twenty-nine ran. Won by three lengths. Half a length between second and third.

Danegelt was ridden by Weston, Bromio by Martin, Thermogene by McGuigan, Wilkin by Plant, Stoique by H. Wheatley and Patlander by Mortimer.

Main Royal did not run.

Grand National Scratching:—Charlbury.

BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 28.

The following is the latest Lincolnshire betting:—

Bruff Bridge, 11-2
Sir Berkeley, 100-14.
Monteith, 17 2
Violoncello, 10-1.
Paragua, 18-1.
Scatwell, 20-1.
Royal Bucks, Danegelt and Ample, 22-1.
Dromio, 28-1.
Birds Nest, 30-1.
Milton, Homefire, Cylgar and Sanitarium, 33-1.
Furious, 35-1.
Redeur and Golden Fleece, 40-1.
Richgift and Thermogene, 66-1.

ADMIRAL VON TROTHA ARRESTED.

DR. KAPP DISAPPEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 24.

Berlin.—It is officially stated that von Luettwitz and Admiral von Trotha have been arrested. Dr. Kapp and other ringleaders have disappeared and warrants for their arrest have been issued. Their property is being seized provisionally and their trial will begin in their absence.

Our Allahabad correspondent says:—

As I wired to the "Chronicle" sometime ago, Dr. Suleman, a young man of 35, is to officiate during Justice Rafiques absence on leave probably prior to retirement.

FATE OF TURKEY.

DRASTIC MEASURES THREATENED.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The following cablegram has been received by Mr. Mia Mohamed Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, from Mr. Ispahani, London:—

Dated 23-3-1920.

"Drastic measures threatened to Turkey. Outlook gloomy. Moslem League protested against employing Greek troops to pacify Asia Minor. Ispahani."

A HARROWING TALE OF SUFFERINGS.

INFLICTION OF CRUELTY.

EVIDENCE OF GHOLAM JILANI.

We reproduce below the statement of Moulvi Gholam Jilani of Amritsar from the volume of evidence on the Punjab disturbances:—

The statement of Moulvi Gholam Jilani, son of Mian Gholam Qadir Kashmiri, aged 32, Deed writer and Imam of Masjid, in Katra Garbu Singh, Amritsar.

The 9th of April was the Ram Naumi day. The Mohammadans of Amritsar had decided to take part in this festival to give expression to the growing feeling of unity between the two communities. I took a prominent part in the festival. I raised some money and got up a *swang* which consisted of 15 boys, dressed up in coats and trousers which I borrowed from a band shop, to make them look like Bajawalas each with a Turkish cap on his head. This was done to make it clear that it was a party of Mohammadans. At 4 p.m., I proceeded with the party from Chowk Chintpurni through some of the bazars, and I joined the Ram Naumi procession in the Nanak Mandi, and then remained with the procession till the celebration was over.

I was a temporary Cattle Inspector for a cattle fair. I was busy with my work at the fair and have no personal knowledge of what took place on the 10th of April. I was also on duty the whole of the 11th and the 12th, as also till 2 p.m. on the 13th April, when police officers came to the Cattle Fair and made the people leave the place and close the fair. There were about 5 or 6 thousand persons at the fair on that day. I left at 2 p.m., as the fair came to an end.

AT JALLIANWALA BAGH.

On my way home, I had to pass Jallianwalla Bagh. I saw many people entering the Bagh. I also entered the garden. I had not heard of any meeting, but, when I went in, I found arrangements had been made for the holding of a meeting. The meeting began at 4 p.m. After a short time, I saw an aeroplane. After some time, soldiers came. Then many persons were shot down. I ran towards a wall and fell on a mass of dead and wounded persons. Many others fell on me. Many of those who fell on me, were hit and died. There was a heap of the dead and wounded over, under and all around me. I felt suffocated. I thought I was going to die. I cannot remember how I managed to extricate myself when the firing ceased. I crept out and then fled. When I reached the street, fresh air gave me some relief and then I ran homewards, and reached my house about the evening. There I fainted.

The 12th and the 15th passed off quietly. On the morning of the 16th, a constable, who is a Brahmin, came to my shop, and took me with him. When we reached the Chowk Baba Sahib, I found a few more constables and a head constable, Wadhava Singh, waiting for me. They took me to the police station. On reaching the Kotwali, I enquired of Abdullah, Sub-Inspector, about the charge against me. He abused me in return and Bhagwan Singh, Head Constable, gave me a slap. I remained for full four days and nights in the police lock up from the 16th of April. In the evening of the 4th day the same Brahman constable took me out of the lock-up to the National Bank. There I found many men under arrest. Then Inspector Abdullah told me I could consider myself released, but that I must try to get rich and prominent persons arrested. Then I was allowed to go home. On the third day, I was arrested and taken to Inspector, Jawahar Lal. Jawahar Lal ordered me to be put in the lock-up, and I was kept confined for full five days and then released, as I understood, at the instance of Chowri Ali Gohar, Police Inspector. The same day, Bhagwan Singh, Head Constable, came again to my house, accompanied by a few other constables and finding me absent, abused my wife, as I heard from her subsequently. When I was returning home, I met the police party on the way. They arrested me and took me to the police station. It was evening. Jawahar Lal abused me and sent me to the lock-up, telling me that he would see me the next morning.

IN THE LOCK-UP.

Two more days, however, passed in this state, and I remained in the lock-up. It was the third day, when I was again taken to Jawahar Lal by a squint-eyed constable, whose name was said to be Kesar Singh. From there I was taken to the Gilwali Gate police lines. Jawahar Lal went in a phaeton. Kesar Singh and two armed constables took me in another carriage. They began to beat me without saying anything. They beat and beat me till I passed urine. Then they caused my trousers to be put off, and beat me severely with shoes and a cane. I cried out, and asked what they wanted from me. Upon this, I was abused and beaten again, and asked to become "Allright", I told them I did not understand what they wanted. Kesar Singh and the Sub-Inspector shook me by the head, and said that I must name Saif-uddin Kitchlew, Bashir, Dr. Satyapal and Badrul Islam and others, if I wanted to be released. I said, I was not acquainted with anyone of these persons, although I had known some of them by sight. At this, they beat me again, till I became senseless. After some time, when I regained consciousness, I was taken back to the Kotwali. Then I remained till about 4 p.m. Then Kesar Singh took me back to the police line at Gilwali Gate, where, shortly afterwards, Jawahar Lal and the same Sub-Inspector came with the boys who formed my party in the Ram Naumi procession, and asked me if I had not paid them money, and thus induced them to dress themselves as Turkish constables, for taking part in the Ram Naumi procession. I said it was absolutely false. On this, Kesar Singh again took me into another room and beat me severely, not content with that, he *pushed a stick into my anus*. While this was being done, Haji Shamas-ud-Din, Khalik Shah, Mohamedi Sufi, Hafiz Ghulam Hassan, Ghulam Hassan, Pir Ahmed Shah and several others were present. I could not bear the agony and became unconscious. When I regained consciousness, I entreated them to spare me, and said that I would do whatever they wanted me to do. It was about night time then, and on my entreating them, they allowed me to go home to take my meals, accompanied by two constables who remained sitting outside my house. When I finished my meal, they took me to the police station. When I reached the police station, I was seated outside the room of Sardar Sukha Singh, which was in the Library, and I was guarded by a police guard. I was, however, allowed to go to the mosque of Jan Mohammad, accompanied by a constable, to say my prayer. This mosque is a few yards from the Library. Having finished my prayer, I came back. At night, I was taken to the Town Hall verandah, where, I had to sleep on the bare floor in a narrow space between two cots. The next morning, they asked me if I remembered the previous day's talk, to which I replied that I remembered it, but I would rather risk my life than make a false statement willingly. Upon this, the Sub-Inspector poured forth a volley of abuse upon me. After some time, they took me again to the police station. Kesar Singh came to me, and spoke to me very politely that I was a poor man, and that I should not run the risk of being hanged. He further said that I should accept whatever those people said, and I should write out a statement to dictation, and get released and go home. He even went to the length of saying that he would get my sons good posts, and that a poor man would earn life-long honour and respect, if I would only accept what they said; otherwise, I would be hanged. I knew in those days the police could do anything. Repeated threats of hanging was too much for me, and I yielded. He promised to release me. He said that the police did not want me. If they wanted to hang me, all they had to do was to place one piece of muslin in my house, and that would be quite sufficient to get me hanged. He ended by saying that he would make me a witness. Chandhries, Mohammad Ramzan, Prabh Dial and Pir Baksh said the same thing. Then Choudhri Pir Baksh also said, "Make a statement in accordance with what we tell you regarding Saif-ud-din Kitchlew, Doctor Satyapal, Dr Bashir Ahmed, Kotu Mal, Badrul-Islam and Ghulam Nabi, and you will become a free man". Then I was brought to the Kotwali, and Jawahar Lal called Sukha Singh and spoke to him in private, and afterwards coming to me said, "now you have come round," and taking a paper he began writing. He was writing himself, but he was getting everything confirmed by me as it were. In short, he went on writing on two or three sheets of paper, regarding meetings of the 7th and the 8th of April and the *hartals* of 31st March and 6th April. After some time, a man with spectacles and dressed in a black coat entered the room and sat on the chair. Picking up the sheets of paper and addressing me, he said, "Are these your statements," I said, "No Sir." He again asked, "Are these your signatures?" I answered, "Yes Sir." At this, he scolded me and said, "you have already made your statement and now you want to deny. I shall at once send you to jail." Up to that time, I did not know who he was. Then Jawahar Lal came there. Kesar Singh whispered in my ear that the gentlemen was a Magistrate, and that I should make the statement before him. I again hesitated, and Jawahar Lal abused me. The Magistrate also abused me. Then he said, men like Kitchlew should be hanged. On my refusal to sign the statement, Inspector Jawahar Lal took me out and told me that unless I signed, I would be *challaned* in one of the Bank murder cases. Out of fear, I made the same statement to him. The Police Officers here satisfied. Jawahar Lal began to treat me in a rather hospitable manner. Sukha Singh saw me, and was kind enough to say that I need not fear at all. He further said that he would help me in all ways, and that I should have no fear, when the statement had been copied out and I had signed it. I was allowed to take my meals from my sons. After a few minutes, I was let off on the condition that I should present myself at the Police station. I then went home.

HIS ILLNESS AND AFTER.

Before I had signed the statement, I availed myself of the opportunity to see Mr. Gholam Yazdani, Bar-at-Law, and related to him how the police had oppressed me, and I showed him the wounds on my body. After I was released on condition of my presenting myself at the police station every day, and within a day or two, I related the whole of this account of oppression to Mian Feroz Din, Honorary Magistrate, Mian Kamaruddin, and Mian Shamsuddin Khan Saheb. Not one of those gentlemen could help me.

(Continued on page 10.)

SITUATION IN RUHR DISTRICT

TOWNS GUARDED BY ARMED WORKMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., March 26.

Brussels.—A message from Aixlachapelle confirms the report that all towns and important points in the Ruhr district are gauarded by armed workmen. Government troops, numbering between twenty and thirty thousand, have been withdrawn to the left bank of the Ruhr and are concentrated around Wesel.

The army of Communists which is approaching Wesel outnumbers the Government troops by four to one. It is reported that a battle is in progress.

RELEASE OF ADMIRAL MAURER.

NAVY PREPARED TO COMBAT REVOLT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 28.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Hamburg states that Admiral Meurer has been released from arrest.

Sailors at Kiel, who have arrested their officers, demand that they shall choose their own officers and say that otherwise they will disband. As the Minister of Defence has ordered that the units of forces shall be kept together in all circumstances, their demand will be granted. Meanwhile the Navy has placed itself at the disposal of Government, if necessary, to combat the revolt of the Left Extremists.

PRINCE HUBERTUS.

INQUIRY INTO ITS LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. midnight, March 28.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamer Prince Hubertus which was partially destroyed by fire in the Albert Dock in November, last year, showed that there were two independent fires. The Commander gave evidence that all crew were British, except for some Goanese servants. Some Durban coal which was known to be highly inflammable, was embarked at Bombay.

CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 28.

Cambridge to-day rowed a full course trial under ideal conditions, with fairly strong following wind and good water, in nineteen minutes one second.

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. midnight, March 28.

Cambridge won by four lengths.
Time:—Twenty-one minutes eleven seconds.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

RECEIVE EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 24.

The Cotton manufacturers in Manchester today received the representatives of the employees who demanded sixty per cent advance in the wages aggreating three hundred per cent advance on the pre-war rates. The meeting was adjourned.

CHOTANI SAW MILLS FIRE.

WHEN DID TELEPHONE CO. FIRST RECEIVE CALL?

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. C. Robinson, Manager and Secretary of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, in connection with the fire which recently occurred at the Chotani Saw Mills:—

(Copy.)
Bombay, 19th March, 1920.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. F. 1364, dated 18th March, 1920, and in reply thereto, beg to state that the only call which this Company received for the Fire Brigade about the time in question was from telephone No. 3336, Sitaram Shroff, at 1-22½ a.m. (S. T.), and the connection was given immediately. The Company's Supervisor rang up the Fire Brigade at 1-23 a.m. (S. T.), to know whether a fire had been reported, and was told to wait a minute. At 1-26½ a.m. (S. T.), the Fire Brigade reported that a call had been received from Fire Alarm No. 127 and that the fire was at Chotani Saw Mills. The Supervisor at once advised several municipal and other officials, as usual.

Sixty-four calls were received and recorded at the Company's Central Exchange between midnight at 1-20 a.m. (S. T.), but not one of these was for the Fire Brigade. Calls are not recorded before midnight.

At 2-15 a.m. (S. T.), an ordinary call was received from telephone No. 963 (Chotani Saw Mills, Sewree), which proves that that telephone was in working order.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. ROBINSON,
Manager and Secretary."

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

(Continued from page 9.)

morrow. Government has ordered the removal of all reactionary officers from the army.

COMMUNIST TROOPS INTERNED AT DELLBRUCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. midnight, March 28.

Cologne.—The Communist troops driven into British lines at Solingen after fighting with Government troops on the 17th, have been interned at Dellbruck under the British guard.

FIGHTING AT DUISBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. midnight, March 28.

Paris.—A telegram from Mayence reports that fighting has begun at Duisburg between German insurgents and the Belgian troops of occupation.

IF WORKERS RESUME WORK

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO BE STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. midnight, March 28.

Berlin.—Bauer has telegraphed to the Communist Committee at Hagen Westphalia promising to cease the movement of troops if the Soviet Government is definitely repudiated, constitutional authorities are reinstated and the workers lay down their arms and resume work. Otherwise, Government will be unable to obtain food from the Entente or Holland.

MINERS TO ACCEPT PERCENTAGE BASIS

IF GOVT INCREASE OFFER FROM 20 TO 22⅓ PER CENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. midnight, March 28.

The situation between Government and the Miners' Federation is that the latter have agreed to accept the percentage basis in respect of increase of wages, provided that Government increases its offer from twenty to twenty-two and a half per cent. The Executive had previously asked for twenty-five per cent. The Executive of the Federation ask that twenty-two and a half per cent. increase shall guarantee a daily increase of three shillings for all over eighteen years, of two shillings for those between the ages of sixteen and eighteen and of a shilling for those under sixteen. The postponement until the 29th instant has been made to enable Government to examine figures preparatory to making a definite proposal and peaceful settlement is confidently expected.

MINERS ANGRY.

AT REDUCTION OF COAL PRICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 33.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., March 28.

Breaking off of coal negotiations appears to be due to the rising temper of the miners who rightly or wrongly are most angry since the announcement of the reduction of prices of bunker coal. The miners accuse the Cabinet of inspiring reduction with a view to defeating the miners' demand for three shillings advance, as it is now declared that the advance which would cost twenty-four millions sterling would have to be added to the home coal bill, hence it would be most unpopular throughout the country.

MINERS' DEMAND FOR 3S. ADVANCE.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 28.

Negotiations between the Miner's Executive and the Coal Controller respecting the demand for additional three shillings have been broken off. Mr. Hodges stated that the position was extremely grave and serious. The Miners' Conference will decide on the course of action to-morrow.

PRESENT DEMAND TO BE RENEWED.

INSTRUCTION TO MINERS' EXECUTIVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 28.

The Miners' Federation has confirmed the Executive's rejection of Government offer to increase the daily wages by eighteenpence for men and sixpence for boys or alternatively to grant twenty per cent. increase in the gross wages on the Sankey pre-war rate. The Executive has been instructed to renew the present demand.

An Allahabad message of March 28 states:—It is understood Mr. De La Fosse on return from Delhi has been placed on special duty in connection with the scheme of University Reorganisation. It is expected legislation regarding the Lucknow University will be carried through at the Simla session of the Indian Legislative Council.

A HARROWING TALE OF SUFFERINGS.

(Continued from page 9.)

Even now, when I think of what I had to suffer I earnestly pray to God that no enemy of mine may have to suffer in the same way. Three or four days after giving my statement, I fell very ill. Blood came out of my mouth and I felt, as if the whole of my body had been cut up into pieces. Fever was very high, and I was very often in delirium. Later on, I came to know from my relatives that they had given up all hope of my life. I heard that out of 20 days of my illness, for 15 days I was quite senseless. My family called Hakims and doctors, and got me treated. After 20 days, I was somewhat better, and with the aid of two men could sit on a cot. I was in such a condition, that when in the evening one day, a policeman came and told me that Jawahar Lal wanted me, I said nothing. I could only look at him in dispair. He took pity on me, and seeing my condition went away. Two days after, a constable appeared to take me to the police station. I was a little better, but so weak that it was impossible for me to walk and so the constable left me. After a few days, a constable came again to my house in the evening with a document, and called aloud my name. The members of my family told him that I was dangerously ill, and could not move out. But he said that he had only brought a document to get my signature thereon. Accordingly, he was brought to me, and he got my signature on a document to the effect that I should present myself at the police station on the 11th of June to leave for Lahore with others on the following day, the same constable appeared again with instructions that I should go to the police station on the 9th of May at 4 o'clock, as they were all leaving for Lahore on the 10th. I signed the document. On the 9th in the afternoon, I started for the police station along with my son Gholam Hussain, aged 11 years, engaged a *tum tum*, went in it to the police station and lay down in a garden near by. At 4 o'clock, I went inside with the help of my son, for I was unable to walk alone. I saluted Amir Khan Sub-Inspector, who began to abuse me and said that I was too late, and that all the others had left for the railway station. At his order, I, too, left for the railway station, but, as I was too weak to walk, I had to engage a *tum tum* to get there, which I did somehow, and presented myself to the Sub-Inspector there. I had to buy my ticket. But before my son could get my ticket, the train left.

"SICK OF THE POLICE."

On the 10th of May, 1919, according to the police orders, I went to Lahore to give my evidence. But when I reached Lahore, Jawahar Lal told me that I was not to be produced before the court on that day and asked me to stay there. The following day being a holiday, I was to be produced on the 12th May, 1919. As I was ill and could not bear to stay at Lahore, I asked for permission to return to Amritsar and told them that I would get back on the 12th. They then took me to the C.I.D. police lines and asked me whether I remembered my statement. I said, yes. Then they allowed me to come to Amritsar after getting a promise from me that I would appear in the court at Lahore on the 12th. I appeared regularly in the Court from the 12th to 18th of May 1919, and I was made to get up by heart the statement that was written before me. I was told every day that I would be produced in the Court the same day. On the 18th of May, Jawahar Lal and Sukka Singh called me and said, "Do you adhere to your promise. See, you do not say anything else." I said, I would abide my promise. After this, my name was called out and I went in. I was produced before the Judges. I began to state the real facts on oath, but the judges did not pay much attention to what I said; rather, they began scolding me. Whatever, I said, they neither heard attentively, nor put down in writing. When they noticed that I had kept silent, I was ordered to walk out and to appear the next day. When I came out of the Court room, Jawahar Lal and Sukka Singh ordered one constable to take hold of me. Accordingly, he ran towards me to catch me and I ran away outside, seeing him coming. But he caught hold of me, and I was brought before Jawahar Lal and Sukka Singh. These two persons abused and scolded me and then threatened to take my life. I remained silent. Upon this, Jawahar Lal slapped me and asked me to go away, hinting that I would be dealt with the next day. The next day according to orders, I appeared before the Judges. Before I appeared in the Court, I saw Deputy Sant Ram, in whose presence the statement had forcibly been attested by me. I was ordered to stand beside him. After a few minutes, the judges ordered me to furnish bail of Rs. 500, and I was given over to the police. They took me to the police station, treated me very roughly, abused me and threatened me again and again. I furnished bail and returned to Amritsar. Since then, the police have been harassing me and are still after me, and I have grown quite sick of them.

PUNJAB REPORT.

"A CONSCIENTIOUSLY PREPARED DOCUMENT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 28.

Commenting on the Congress Report on the Punjab disorders, the "Tribune" says:—

The Report is a carefully and conscientiously prepared document on a subject of the greatest public importance, in which no effort is made to extenuate excesses on the part of the mob and nothing is set down in malice against officials who made a palpably and outrageously oppressive use of the powers vested in them for very different purposes. The sense of responsibility of the Commissioners and their almost nervous anxiety to do justice to all sides are visible in every line of the summarised report.

"MAINLY INTENDED FOR CONSUMPTION OF PEOPLE AT HOME"!

The "C. and M. Gazette" in the course of another leaderate to-day writes:—On reading the report we feel that it is mainly intended for consumption of people at Home and looking upon it in that light we cannot agree with the "Times of India" in its praise of the honesty of another's intentions.

WINDING OF POONA BANK.

PETITION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, March 27.

The petition presented by Vadilal Raghavpi, a Hindu merchant of Bombay, and nine other contributories of the Poona Bank, Ltd., praying that the said Bank be wound up was, to-day, rejected by Mr French, District Judge of Poona.

The present petitioners wanted the Bank to be wound up in 1917, but they agreed to a compromise, the chief terms of which were that the firm of one Chatturbhuj Ramnarayan should resign their office as Agents of the Bank, that there should be a new Board of Directors, the capital should be reduced and the meetings of the Board of Directors should be held alternately in Bombay and Poona. Holding that the terms of the compromise had not been fulfilled the petition was renewed. The Judge after hearing the Counsel on both the sides and reviewing the points of law raised held that the Bank was quite capable of carrying on its banking business and even if the terms of the compromise had not been fully acted upon, that would not be a sufficient reason for winding up the Company. The petitioners were ordered to pay the Bank's costs.

BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

THEIR LOYAL ENTHUSIASM FOR PROCLAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 27.

The annual report of the Bengal Landholders' Association for 1919 was issued today. After describing the activities of the Association during the last year, it said the Proclamation of H. M. the King-Emperor was received by our community with a genuine satisfaction and a loyal enthusiasm. We hope and trust that our members will not be behind-hand in utilizing the Reforms to their fullest extent and will see to the amelioration of the condition of our country by promoting a feeling of earnest and sincere co-operation between the rulers and the ruled and numerous sections of our people, especially between landlords and tenants. We believe their interests in the main are identical. In the future political and economic life of our country landholders will have a considerable part to play and so it behoves us to be up and doing and formulate a policy of our own so that, adverse criticism may not find favour with the powers that be and the general mass of the people.

"THE CITIZEN."

SECURITY DISPENSED WITH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 27.

Yesterday afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Sastri and Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Rao of Messrs. Vest and Co. (printers and publishers), declared themselves as publisher and printer of the weekly paper, the "Citizen" (a Moderate organ). The Magistrate dispensed with security from both the publisher and the printer of the paper.

BOMBAY PRESS THANKED.

BY KATHIAWAD HITWARDHAK SABHA

The following resolution was passed of the extraordinary general meeting of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha on the 14th instant:—

"That the Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha has great pleasure in recording its deep gratitude to the public press in Bombay for giving wide publicity to the aims and objects of the Sabha and assisting in the cause of amiliorating the present conditions in Kathiawar which the Sabha has taken up. The Sabha hopes and trusts that in the absence of any public press in Kathiawar and other channels of expressing public opinion the press of Bombay will give the people of Kathiawar its powerful sympathy and support in their arduous endeavour to obtain for themselves reformed Administrations in the States of Kathiawar in place of personal rule which prevails at present.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lady Chelmsford paid a visit on Sunday to the Infant Welfare Centre at Imamwada and the All Saints Home at Mazagon.

MADRAS PRESS OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 27.

Reverting to the Congress Committee's report on the Punjab disorders, the "Hindu" says:—In comparison with the Hunter Enquiry the unofficial enquiry rise into heights of impartiality and thoroughness of investigation that ought to be silence cavillers and sham doubters. If it errs at all it errs on the side of moderation.

"New India" says:—In our opinion Mr. Gandhi's signature to the report is in itself a guarantee that every fact has been sifted and weighed and challenged before incorporation.

The paper adds:—The Sub-Committee has made out a case which will be most difficult to meet, but as we have said we must wait for the publication of the Hunter Report before the final judgment can be pronounced.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ADOPTION OF ANNUAL REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, March 27.

In the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the Chairman Mr. H. G. Houghton, referring to the Reforms, said there was not one amongst them who was not prepared to do all in his power to make the Reforms a success. What the merchants required was a calm, peaceful, well-ordered system of Government under which they might pursue quietly their lawful vocations.

Referring to the Exchange difficulties he said the Karachi Chamber was the only one to advocate extension of the nickel coinage. He went so far as to suggest the coining of a 12-anna piece, urging that no alteration should be made at present. As regards Currency Commission's report, the Committee considered that a genuine effort has been made to steady the exchange, although results so far have been somewhat in other direction. In informing the Government of their support, they laid special emphasis on the point that Reverse Councils should be put up to competitive tender and that deposit or accepted cheque for full amount of application should accompany each tender which would have the effect of restricting gambling and diverting drafts into legitimate channels.

Referring to the V. P. P. system with Great Britain he said that the changed attitude of the Chamber was due to the most barefaced and shameless profiteering on the part of the local shopkeepers.

Mr. M. De P. Webb, seconding the adoption of the Report, referred to the failure of the North-Western Railway to meet Karachi's requirements. The Karachi Municipality are in a very bad way financially, partly owing to the military department not yet having paid its fair and due share of municipal taxation and the Karachi Port Trust had to face deficiency of about rupees ten lakhs largely because the military department have not yet paid their due share of the Port Trust charges, etc. Karachi was an important military and naval base during the war. It would be monstrous to expect the citizens of Karachi to provide free of charge facilities for which all India ought to pay. The result of the Government's delay in paying the Karachi Municipality and the Port Trust was that the Municipality had substantially to raise taxation and the Port Trust was obliged to increase charges of wharfage, cranage, berth fees, mooring fees, etc., to 33 per cent. over the pre-war levels. He hoped that the incoming Committee would give most vigorous support to the Municipality and the Port Trust and urge upon the Government the immediate necessity of playing the game by Karachi.

PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILITARY PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

A Press communique states:—

In their communique dated the 16th of March 1920, the Government of India announced the arrangements that had then been made with regard to the distribution, as between military and civil passengers, of the accommodation on ex-German liners provided by the Ministry of Shipping to meet the demand for homeward passages. Instructions received by the Principal Naval Transport Officer, Bombay, from the Ministry of Shipping were however at variance with the arrangements that had been made by the Government of India with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and considerable anxiety has in consequence been aroused by the inability of the shipping companies to book passages on the ships in question. It has now been ascertained that the number of entitled military passengers,—that is to say, officers of the British service, nurses, non-commissioned officers and others who have been demobilised or transferred to the United Kingdom and invalided, or military officers and others ordered Home by a Medical Board, for all of whom it is obligatory on the part of Government to provide passages—is greater than was known at the time, when the previous communique was issued, and it has been found necessary, consequently, to allot for military passengers the whole of the Zeppelin plus 20 first-class and 80 third-class berths on the Cappolonio. An additional boat however which was not included in the previous list will be placed at the disposal of the general public. This means that the extra accommodation which will be placed at the disposal of the general public apart from the Bremen, which has already sailed will be as follows:—

K. F. August (1st and 2nd class) 280; Berlin 240 and 230, Cappolonio 340 and 150; Adolph Woermania 77 and 87; Koenigin Luise and Friedrichsrume 325 and 100 or a total of 2,038 first and second class berths. The Adolph Woermann was reported in collision, but it is believed that she has since sailed from England. Passages for the general public will be allotted by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company. The Government of India have still received no intimation as to the probable dates of sailing of these ships, but it is understood that the K. F. Aagust is due to arrive in Bombay in a few days' time.

"PIONEER" ON CONTROL OF PASSAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, March 27.

Writing on the difficulties in obtaining Homeward passages the "Pioneer" says:—We now learn that all berths of the ship Berlin for outward voyage were commandeered by the India Office five days before she sailed and this arbitrary procedure greatly inconvenienced those who had booked passages by her. Truly there seems to be no end to the gross mismanagement of the Ministry of Shipping and it is high time that the control of the British Mercantile Marine passed into more efficient hands.

CALCUTTA CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

LORD RONALDSHAY OPENS EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 27.

H. E. Lord Ronaldshay opened the Health and Child Welfare Exhibition at the Town Hall to-day at 11 a.m. in the presence of a large influential gathering, including many ladies both Europeans and Indian. Her Excellency was also present. In declaring the exhibition open, H. E. the Governor said the number of deaths reported in Bengal last year was 1,641,111. A large proportion of them was due to preventible diseases. Of the total number no less than 626,755 were those of children under ten years of age and of these 278,370 were infants under one year. In other words, of every thousand children born in Bengal last year, 226 died within 12 months of their birth. To take Calcutta alone some 16 babies died on an average every day and it was estimated that it was of these 16 who died daily 14 were needlessly sacrificed through ignorance of their parents, or others who attended on them. Comparing to the state of affairs prevailing elsewhere, his Excellency pointed the rate of infant mortality in Calcutta last year which was more than seven times as great as that of New Zealand. These figures provided eloquent proof of vital importance of spreading knowledge with regard to all branches of Public Health and particularly with regard to Child Welfare. The exhibition was designed to act as a centre of propaganda. The importance attached to the question by the Government was evinced by their appointment of a committee last summer to advise on measures which should be taken to promote Child Welfare in Bengal with a special reference to the reduction of infant mortality and by the provision of Rs. 30,000 in the budget of the coming year for work in this connection. At the exhibition the public of Calcutta would have splendid opportunity of learning much new. In conclusion, H. E. Lord Ronaldshay gave expression to gratitude which all must feel to her Excellency Lady Chelmsford for the whole-hearted way in which she has thrown herself into the task of organising public opinion upon this question.

TOWN-PLANNING AND HOUSING SCHEMES.

VICEROY VISITS SEVERAL PLACES.

Yesterday in the afternoon Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Lloyd, paid a visit to St. Joseph's Home and Nursing, at Agripada where their Excellencies were received by the Mother Superior and the sisters of the institute. Their Excellencies spent there about half an hour in inspecting the different departments of the Home and expressed themselves pleased with what they saw.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Turner the chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, visit several places, yesterday afternoon, in connection with the New Town Planning and Housing Schemes.

In the evening their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford, attended the Divine Service at the Cathedral.

THE VICEREGAL VISIT.

H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews to the following gentlemen on Sunday: The Hon. Mr. E. J. Mead, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay Sir Lawlee Hopper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway; the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, and the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, members of H. E. the Governor's Executive Council; and Mr. J. Crerar, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

In the afternoon H. E. the Viceroy lunched with the President and members of the Orient Club.

ADMISSIONS TO SANDHURST COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 27.

Reuter's telegram, dated the 14th March on the subject of the examination of Indian gentlemen for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is incomplete in some details and the Associated Press has been asked to publish the following information:—

The next entrance examination will be held at Simla on the 12th April and the following days and five vacancies have been offered for competition. Candidates who are now in England will be interviewed by a Selection Board at the India Office and will not be required to proceed to India for the examination. The age limits are 17½ to 19 on 1st May, 1920, except in the case of former service candidates for whom the upper age limit is 21.

GUJERAT LITERARY CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD.

The Gujerat Literary Conference will be held at Ahmedabad on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of April. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who is coming specially to attend the Conference, will arrive at Ahmedabad on the 1st April. R. B. Hargovinddas Kantawala, President-elect of the Conference, is also expected to arrive at Ahmedabad in the evening of the same day.

On the 2nd April the sitting of the Conference will begin at 12 noon. After the President's speech an address will be presented to Dr. Tagore on behalf of the Conference. On the 3rd April the exhibition in relation to the Conference will be opened by Mr. Purshottam Vishram Mavji at 8-30 a.m. in Bholanath Ladies' Institute. On this second day lectures in different departments will be delivered at different places. On the 4th also there will be lectures and resolutions and at 5-30 there will be a garden party in the Victoria Gardens. On the 5th there will be three public lectures.

MARTIAL LAW REGIME.

(Continued from page 6.)

to consider the advisability of another *hartal*, this time by way of protest against the said arrests and sympathy for those, who had died or were wounded by the firing at Lahore or Amritsar. The leaders had an informal conference, and after much discussion they seem to have come to the conclusion that, whilst they recognised that, at that time of tension, a *hartal* might be a dangerous thing, they would not be able to restrain the ardour of the people, and that therefore they should try, if there was a *hartal*, to keep the *hartalists* occupied, and engage their attention by arranging an open air meeting. The authorities again tried, without success, to prevent a *hartal*, and the 14th of April saw another complete *hartal*.

The 13th of April and after, being the *Baisakhi* holidays, Gujranwala had attracted a large crowd of holiday-makers who are at no time averse to having a drink, and were least so on this occasion. So, on the 14th, at Gujranwala, we find the elements that go to make a crowd unruly, viz., the holiday mood of 'do as you please', the drink, the resentment over the Government doings, the knowledge of mob excesses elsewhere, and idleness.

STORY OF THE DEAD CALF.

Early in the morning, it was rumoured that a dead calf was hung up on one of the railway bridges near the station. There is no doubt that, whoever did it, it was a most imprudent act, calculated to rouse the worst passions of the Hindus. Various theories have been put before us—one is, that it was the work of the police, who did not like the union between Hindus and Muhammadans. It has been developed in the Gujranwala statements. The authorities have not been able to trace the mischief-makers. There can be little doubt that it was done by those who wanted to disunite the two sections. The effect, however, was quite the contrary. The people simply considered the hanging of a dead calf to have been instigated by the authorities, the more so, because pork was found to have been thrown by some one on a mosque. And this belief knit the two closer together. A crowd, therefore, proceeded towards the station railway bridge. Meanwhile, a train, going to Wazirabad from Lahore side, had arrived. A *khansama* on it gave the news of the massacre of the 13th. The train was packed with holiday-makers. Some of the crowd were evidently bent upon stopping the train from proceeding further. They seem to have thrown stones at the train. They then began to set fire to the Gurukul bridge The attempt, however, was indifferently made. Whilst this was being done, the Governor of the Gurukul, Lala Rallya Ram Mr. Labh Singh, Bar-at-law, Mr. Din Muhammad, pleader, and others scenting the danger, proceeded to the scene of action. A European officer and a few constables were also seen approaching the bridge. The fire was put out by the Gurukul staff assisted by the Indian gentlemen just mentioned it is an extraordinary thing that the Superintendent of Police said that "it was no business of the police to extinguish the fire, but their duty was to protect public property." (St. 282.)

The crowd, then, proceeded to the Kachi bridge, which lies on the other side of the station. Here, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Herron, was trying to disperse the crowd, and thought fit to fire, inflicting several casualties. Meanwhile, the leaders were trying to restrain the crowd and keep the people within the town limits. They had, therefore, organised a meeting which was proving quite successful, and might have proved entirely successful, but for an unfortunate occurrence. The men, who were wounded, were brought to the meeting, we presume, to excite its sympathy The attempt entirely succeeded. The meeting broke up and a crowd proceeded towards the station, bent upon seeking vengeance. Valuable properties, one after another, were destroyed, including the Church, the Post Office, the Tahsil, the Court House and the railway station. It seems that the police were mere onlookers, and made to attempt to check this incendiarism. In the statements before us, it has actually been suggested that the police even incited the mob to incendiarism, and the evidence contained in them certainly lends colour to the suggestion.

Col. O'Brien returned post haste to Gujranwala. He seems to have telephoned to Lahore for a blank card. Examined by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, as to what powers he had, he said, "I had a conversation with the Chief Secretary on the telephone on the 15th, and said to him, I might probably have to take certain actions and I hope that they will be legalised afterwards, if done in good faith." "But that was before the declaration of Martial Law?" asked Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Col. O'Brien replied, "yes." Sir Chimanlal further asked, "You telephoned to him that you would have to take certain actions, and you wished that your actions should be legalised, if done in good faith, and he issued a blank cheque?" The answer was "yes." He said, "Use your common sense. It would be all right." If this be the genesis of the Indemnity Act, we have no hesitation in saying that it was discreditable What action was taken by this officer, "in good faith," will be seen presently.

We are satisfied that the destruction of the valuable property, including a place of devotion, was wanton and unjustified, and no firing on the part of the Superintendent of Police, or even the wicked hanging of a dead calf on the bridge, could possibly be held to justify incendiarism. The firing and, especially, the hanging of a dead calf constituted grave provocation, but they could not be pleaded in justification of excesses.

BOMBING OF A BOARDING SCHOOL.

When Col. O'Brien returned, the mob's fury had subsided. He had asked for assistance, and it came promptly at 3 o'clock in the shape of aeroplanes, which dropped bombs on utterly innocent people. At no place, where bombs were dropped, was any meeting going on. Bombs were dropped on the Khalsa Boarding House. This is how a student describes the scene. "We heard the noise of aeroplanes at about 3 p.m. ..... They remained hovering over the Boarding House for about 10 minutes. ..... suddenly a noise was heard and a shell came down, which struck our confectioner Ganda Singh ..... A small piece of it injured the finger of my right hand. A boy fell down on account of the shock." (St. 296, p. 408) The Superintendent of the Boarding House has also made a statement. He says:—"No political meeting was ever held in our school, nor is it allowed. On the 14th April, none of the boarders went to the city. Our hostel and school are at a distance of about half a mile from the city and more than a mile from the station." (St. 297, p. 409) According to the evidence given by Captain Carbery before Lord Hunter's Committee, his order was "to disperse crowds going or coming." So far as the bomb-throwing in the Khalsa Board ing House is concerned, there was no crowd either going or coming, there was no meeting and it appears to us that there was no necessity whatsoever for throwing bombs in the Khasla Boarding House, and it was by a stroke of good luck only that no lives were lost.

It is interesting to find, from the officers concerned, how they dropped bombs and fired machine guns. People were bombed who were running back to their village, when the firing was started. The following dialogue took place between the Hunter Committee and the officer.

Q.—You first bombed, and they began to run away into the village?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is over the houses in the village?

A.—Yes. I suppose some of the shots hit the houses.

Q.—The people were running away, they dispersed and got into some houses?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You fired machine gun into the village; you may be thereby hitting not those people whom you dispersed, but other innocent people into their houses?

A.—I could not discriminate between the innocent people and other people. I tried to shoot the people, who ran away and who I thought were coming to do damage.

Q.—The result of bombing was that they dispersed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They ran into the village?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was not your object accomplished? Where was the need of firing machine gun indiscriminately into the village?

A.—The machine gun was not fired indiscriminately. I shot at the men who were running away. I said, the crowd scattered and ran back into the village and I fired at the men.

MACHINE GUNNING FOR DAMAGE.

The officer says he was at a height of 200 feet. He could see "perfectly well." To the question "What was the further need of machine gunning them and killing them," the prompt reply was "To do more damage."

Q.—Your object seems to be to hit or kill more people of that crowd, although they had begun to disperse, and were running away after the bombs were thrown?

A.—I was trying to do it in their own interest. I also realised that if I tried to kill people, they would not gather again and do damage.

"The idea being to have a sort of moral effect" was the further question put by Sir Chimanlal. "Quite right" was the quiet reply. The officer then machine-gunned into another village. There he fired into a crowd of people who were returning to their village having come from Gujranwala. The evidence before us shows that there was no crowd such as is described by the officer, but that there were stray parties of people who were utterly innocent. It is an admitted fact that they were all totally unarmed. The reason for firing into the Indian quarters of Gujranwala was that the people should not be in the street. "150 rounds" were fired "into the native city," and the officer, in order to make certain that he was understood, said to Sir Chimanlal, "you must undrestand it was no good firing at the houses. I was firing at the natives into the native city."

In our opinion, all this firing from the aeroplanes was entirely unjustified. It was begun after the destruction by the mob was over, and the crowds had dispersed. There was, therefore, no question of preventing further damage. We believe, too, that the firing was thoughtless, if not vindictive, and the officers in charge of the machines, on their own showing, held the lives of the villagers cheap, and fired in order to terrorize the people. The casualties, according to the list supplied and embodied in the statements produced before us, amount to 12 killed and 24 wounded, and if the loss of life was not greater, it was no fault of the officers concerned. The bombs would not explode.

If there was no excuse for the bombing of the 14th, there was less to bring the aeroplane into play on the 15th, because Col. O'Brien had by that time more military aid than he needed, certainly all he had asked for.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer seems to have been the originator of the suggestion of bombing from aeroplanes. Whether he was or not, it is certain that he approved of it. It should be remembered that the people of the Punjab were not used to the aeroplane or any other bombing. It must be admitted that aeroplane bombing can be justified only in proved necessity, and in the face of existing or imminent danger. All danger had been over in Gujranwala when the aeroplanes arrived. The mere presence of the aeroplanes was absolutely sufficient protection. The European population of Gujranwala was in no danger. Not a single European life was lost. Nothing has been shown to prove a military necessity for bombing. The official evidence shows that bombing was recklessly practised upon an unresisting people, and at a time when there was no danger, threatening life or property, and when the experience of Amritsar and Kasur had shown that the mob fury was a sudden and momentary outburst with no persistence about it. On the 15th, began indiscriminate arrests of barristers, pleaders and other leaders, some of whom, the authorities know, had helped, at considerable risk to themselves, to curb the fury of the mob. There was at the time of these arrests, on Col. O'Brien's own showing, not a tittle of evidence to justify these arrests. They were made, as he says, in virtue of, regulation 12 of the Defence of India Act regulations. This regulation simply authorises arrests on suspicion well-grounded. The only possible regulation which Col. O'Brien had in mind could be the followings:—

HANDCUFFED PRISONERS CARRIED IN OPEN TRUCKS.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 12 A..A. of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, 1915, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise all commissioners to arrest without warrant any person against whom reasonable suspicion exists that he is promoting or assisting to promote rebellion against the authority of the Government" If this is the regulation he had in mind, he being a Deputy Commissioner, had no power of arresting under it. Moreover, it was a stretching of interpretation to have arrested the people, who had done no wrong to the knowledge of the Deputy Commissioner, as at least he then possessed. It was admitted in the evidence before the Hunter Committee, and it is amply proved before us, that these leaders were arrested there and then, some of them were not even permitted to put on their clothes or even their head dress. They were handcuffed in pairs, and about 22 of them chained together were made to walk a distance of two miles through the city, headed by two municipal commissioners, one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan and carried to Lahore in an open truck without arrangements for food or other necessities of life. The prisoners included the Governor of the Gurukul, Mr. Rallya Ram, nearly 63 years of age. He says, "I was in a batch of 22 prisoners. All were chained together and handcuffed in pairs. We were, in this condition, marched through the public streets, and were made to run. We were taken to Lahore in an open truck. One of us was not even allowed facility for answering calls of nature. He was asked to perform it where he was seated, and when we reached Lahore (I was unable to get out of the prisoners' van without the rest, who were chained with me, also coming down. I was, therefore, forcibly dragged down and much hurt owing to my suffering from lumbago." (St. 282 p. 388) Col. O'Brien was asked why he would not allow people time even to dress. His reply was that he was in a hurry to finish the arresting. It is pertinent, therefore, to enquire why he did not send these leaders in a van to the station. The irresistible inference is that he wanted to make a demonstration and terrorise the people. Col. O'Brien considered that the arresting "was the kindliest thing to do."

On the 16th Martial Law was proclaimed, and under it, the people of Gujranwala were subjected to humiliation, flogging and many indidignities. In order to compel people to open their shops, the following remarkable order was passed:—

NOTICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW RULE NO. 2.

"As we have come to know that some shopkeepers, who live within the Municipal limits of Gujranwala, shut up their shops when the army and the police people go to them to purchase articles, or that they refuse to sell the articles to the army or the police soldiers for a reasonable price; therefore, the undermentioned orders are issued that after the publication of this Notice, those shop-keepers, who would be found acting as mentioned above, would be arrested, and they would be liable to be punished by flogging.

(Sd) F. W. BERBERY,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Officer Commanding, Dist. Gujranwala."
18-4-1919.

The following Martial Law notice shows what was meant by the Saluting Order, so much discussed by the members of Lord Hunter's Committee, and so much made of in the evidence before us:—

MARTIAL LAW NOTICE NO. 7.

"We have come to know that Gujranwalla District inhabitants do not usually show respect to the gazetted commissioners, European Civil and Military officers of His Imperial Majesty, by which the prestige and honour of the Government is not maintained. Therefore, we order, that the inhabitants of Gujranwalla district should show proper respect to these respectable officers, whenever they have occasion to meet them; in the same way as big and rich people of India are respected.

Whenever any one is on horseback, or is driving any kind of wheeled conveyance, he must get down. One who has opened or got an umbrella in his hand, should close or lower it down, and all these persons should salute with their right hand respectfully.

(Sd.) L. W. Y. CAMPBELL,
Brig.-General,
Officer Commanding, District
Gujranwalla."

Col. O'Brien sought to justify this order on the ground of Indian custom. Neither custom nor prudence can possibly be held to justify an order so manifestly humiliating and degrading. The evidence tendered before us goes to show that in its execution, soldiers had also to be saluted, and flogging was the punishment awarded for failing to *salam*. "If any body did not salute them, he was struck on the back twice or thrice with a stick. Opposite the shop of Haveli Ram, a *haldi* seller, a person, who was a stranger and was buying *haldi*, was struck for this very reason that he did not get up and salute the soldiers. He had not seen the soldiers as he was with his back to the street. (St. 305, also Sts. 290, 293, 298, 300 and 301). Students had to attend daily to salute the Union Jack.

Men of status were made to clean the drains in the bazar, although in some cases the Municipal sweeper had already cleaned them. (St. 304.)

People were forbidden to carry sticks. Railway travelling was stopped for some time, and the curfew order was issued, thus reducing the people to a state of helplessness.

Then followed the prosecutions before the Martial Law Tribunals and the Summary Courts, and about these the same remarks are applicable as have been made about the Amritsar trials. There is abundant evidence to show that the evidence had been manufactured. The theory of rebellion practically broke down before Lord Hunter's Committee. The only ground Col. O'Brien had to give was that rebellion was "judicially proved." Almost every public leader was arrested. The treatment meted out to Diwan Mangal Sen and his family, the vindictive evacuation of Lala Amar Nath's house, the arrest and detention of people who were never tried, constitute a story of deliberate cruelty which was a disgrace to British Administration.

7—WAZIRABAD.

Wazirabad is the next important railway station, 20 miles from Gujranwala on the main line. It is also a junction station. It is a small place, with a population of about 10,000. Just after the *Baisakhi* fair, every year, large gatherings of people from surrounding villages and districts take place in Wazirabad. There was no *hartal* on the 30th March, of the 6th April last, but the crowds that gathered from the villages brought also the news of the happening at Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwala. The people who had come from the villages, twitted the Wazirabadis for not observing *hartal*, and said that "Since the people of Wazirabad did not observe *hartal*, no body would take their girls in marriage" (St. 312, p. 434). There was a meeting on the 14th, at the Mosque, to consider the desirability of having the *hartal*. On the 15th, the *hartal* came off, but there were mischief-makers, who were not satisfied with the mere stoppage of business. The events, of which they had heard in an exaggerated form, rankled in their bosoms, and they proceeded to cut telegraph wires, and damage the railway line. Some of these then proceeded to Rev. Mr. Bailey's house. They were joined by others on the way. The mob wantonly burnt the Rev. Mr. Bailey's house, including his valuable literary treasures. The police appeared to have been present at the scene, but they made no attempt to check this most unjustifiable incendiarism. Fortunately, no lives were lost. Not a single person of note seems to have taken part in this destruction. Some of the notables of Wazirabad appeared to have attempted to check the mob excesses, with more or less success. The Rev. Mr. Bailey's house stands on an isolated piece of ground, about two miles from Wazirabad and a mile from Nizamabad. So much for the mob action, for which there is no justification. The destruction of an innocent and popular missionary's house makes the action all the more regrettable and reprehensible. We have not been able to find out any particular motive for this action, save that the mob had yielded to an anti-European fury.

Col. O'Brien, accompanied by the police and the military, reached Wazirabad on the 16th. Arrests took place immediately, and the whole of the demonstration, like that of Gujranwala, took place in Wazirabad also.

PRESCRIPTION FOR PEOPLE'S MADNESS.

On the 18th, a Darbar was held, at which Col. O'Brien is reported to have said:—"Listen, you foolish and mad people, you had thought that the British Government had ceased. Now your madness will be cured. We have got a prescription for your madness. Be it known to you all, that the Government has authority to confiscate the property of any person, to raze to the ground his house, nay, if it likes, it can set fire to it. Accordingly, first of all, I do hereby order that the whole property of Jamiat Singh Bagga be confiscated to the Government." (St. 313, p. 442.)

Martial Law was proclaimed the following day. This is how its administration is described by Dr. Daulat Singh, late Secretary of the local Arya Samaj:—"Martial Law notices were posted at different places and on some buildings. These were affixed to the places and houses with which the arrested persons had connection. A set Martial Law notices was also posted at the Arya Samay Mandir, although the Arya Samaj had nothing to do with any of the events. I, who was against the *hartal* and took no part whatsoever in the movement was to be held responsible for the safe custody of the Martial Law notices, as I happened to be the Secretary of the Arya Samaj. Two persons had to be specially engaged to keep watch, and I had to go personally several times to see the notices, that no mischief-monger might tear them away or damage them. Martial Law authorities were very particular that the notices were not injured or interferred with." (St. 308, p. 422). It was a breach of Martial Law regulations to remove or deface such notices, and occupiers of premises to which the notices were affixed were held responsible. Doctor Daulat Singh was arrested, and the registers of the Arya Samay were attached and removed. He was detained for 10 days, asked to give evidence against certain persons, and then discharged about 30th May. He was arrested again on the 7th June. He describes how evidence was manufactured against him, how he was given no time even to engage a pleader, how on the flimsiest evidence he was convicted and how Col. O'Brien said—"As Swami Shraddhananda is taking part in the agitation, you must be taking part also." ((St. 308, p. 426).

"MADE TO KISS THE SHOES OF AN OFFICER."

It is further stated that if any person did not *salam* a European by mistake or oversight, he had his turban taken off his head and tied round his neck. He was dragged to the camp by the military. There he was either fined or flogged. (Sts. 308 and 313). One witness states that although he had salamed, but because his salam was not noticed, he was made to kiss the shoes of the officer in question. (St. 319). This evidence is abundantly corroborated by many witnesses.

Butter was regularly collected for the troops without any payment. When the collection of butter was stopped, one rupee per house was "realized for the expenses of the military." (St. 314). Only widows were exempted. The witness adds that when the money thus collected was exhausted, more was collected. The same witness says that, in addition, 67,000 rupees were collected as indemnity from Wazirabad. He was himself a municipal commissioner, and he had to do his share of collecting in his own ward.

He himself was arrested on the 7th June, and was given only one hour to produce his defence witnesses. Those who had arms were authorized to fire without hesitation on any mob, if they exceeded the limits of the law. (St. 309).

The evidence before us further shows that bribes were freely given to and accepted by the police from persons who wanted to avoid arrest or to get out of having to give false evidence.

A number of *charpais* (cots) were taken away from the people for the use of the military. They have neither been paid for, nor returned. (St. 310(p. 433).

As in Gujranwala, the Curfew order was imposed in Wazirabad also, and school children were compelled to attend roll call and salute the Union Jack thrice a day. "They were put to great trouble, specially by walking a long distance in the noon day sun." **(St. 311, p. 434.)**

CONFISCATION OF SARDAR JAMIAT SING'S PROPERTY.

Reference has already been made to the confiscation of Sardar Jamiat Singh's property. It is interesting to know exactly what this means. His son, in his statement, says, "When the Deputy Commissioner and other officers reached near our shop, I came to know that warrants had been issued against my father also. The police searched our residential house and sitting room, and scolded the ladies in the house in my presence. They then asked where Jamiat Singh had gone, or where they had concealed him." (St. 311, p. 431). Although the son had definitely told the police that his father had gone to Jammu, he was constantly worried. On the 21st April, the confiscation order was pronounced. Four ladies and six minor children were summarily turned out of the house. "The ladies had only those few clothes on, which respectable *purdanashin* women generally wear within the four walls of their houses, and, the children were even more scantily dressed, and in fact, some of the children had been playing in the yard without any clothes. They did not allow the ladies to put on their shoes even, and the children who were naked were turned out as they were. The family of a man who was worth lakhs and who had donated thousands of rupees to schools, colleges, *dharmshalas* and other charitable institutions, and who had helped hundreds of people in the city in time of need, was that day without a house and without the necessaries of daily life." (St. 311, p. 432)). Only those who know what *purdanashin* ladies wear whilst in their houses, and what they wear when they go out, can appreciate the enormity of the outrage done to the ladies in thus turning them out, and Sardar Jamiat Singh is the premier citizen of Wazirabad, a leader among the Sikhs, who had done valuable work during the War and was the recipient of a Sanad from the Commander-in-Chief. Sardar Jamiat Singh surrendered himself as soon as he returned, i.e., on the 26th April, but the confiscation orders were not withdrawn till the 4th of May. We have gone through the record, such as it is, of his case, and a variety of papers submitted to us, and we have no doubt that the conviction against him was wholly wrong. The charge sheet was not shown to him in the first instance. His counsel could not get a certified copy of it, nor were all the defence witnesses called. Sardar Jamiat Singh is 62 years old. He has a cataract in one of his eyes. He was treated as a common felon, and for some time was locked up in a solitary cell.

The trials of persons arrested here seem to have been more farcical than elsewhere. Here is a graphic description as to how evidence was manufactured.

"All the citizens were sent for by beat of drum to the police station. Minors and *Badmashes* (enterned in the register) were considered as informers. Any body, against whom the police wanted to get up a case, was brought before the boys who were tutored to give evidence, and thus the poor men were entangled. The same boys appeared before the Commission as witnesses; and it was on their evidence alone that the people were punished." (St. 313, p. 444).

8 NIZA ABAD.

Nizamabad is a small village hardly a mile from Wazirabad, and consists of one narrow lane full of houses and work-shops combined. It is a noted place for hand-made cutlery prepared by hereditary artizans with the rudest tools. There is, no doubt that some of the men, as has been already stated, joined the crowd that burnt Mr. Bailey's house, but the punishment meted out to the poor villagers was out of all proportion to the crime of a few of them. On the 18th of April, a special British troop train came from Lahore side and stopped before the village, which is situated near the railway. The soldiers surrounded the village. They looted the shops, took out flour, ghee, molasses and made the villagers carry these things to the train. For nearly a fortnight the people were made to attend the police station and had to sit in the sun from 7 in the morning till 8 in the evening. The people had to close their workshops. (St. 329).

A lad named Muhammad Ramzan had unwittingly crossed the soldiers' cordon. He was grazing his goats. He was shot and he died on the spot. Two or three British soldiers tied the dead body with his turban, dragged it and left it by the pond near the village." (St. 330).

Mir Wafid Ali, a Mughal, describes in a long statement how attempts were made to extort evidence, how people were made to attend the police station from day to day and wait there in the hot sun, and he winds up his statement:—"My son and I were searched and put in the lock-up. On the 9th of June, my son Islam Beg and myself were brought before the Deputy Commissioner, Col. O'Brien, at about 6 p.m. with 5 or 6 other persons of Wazirabad. We were all released by the Deputy Commissioner after undergoing the punishment of rubbing our noses on the ground." (St. 327, p. 454).

Thus, when there was no evidence at all, on which to convict, a degrading form of punishment had to be invented in order to insult apparently innocent men. 6,500 rupees were exacted from these villagers as indemnity (St. 327).

Witnesses 324, 325, 326 and 334 have given evidence showing how attempts were made by the police by threats and actual corporal punishment to extort evidence.

9—AKALGARH.

Akalgarh is a railway station beyond Wazirabad on the Wazirabad Lyallpur branch. It has a population of about 4000, and is noted chiefly for its being the residence of the celebrated Diwan Sawan Mal and his son, Mul Raj, Governors of Mooltan in the later days of the Sikh rule.

In Akalgarh itself, there was no disturbance of any kind whatsoever during the month of April last. There was the *hartal* on the 6th and a public Meeting, at which Diwan Gopal Lal, one of the descendents of Diwan Sawan Mal, presided. On the 14th April, there was another *hartal* over the arests and the events at Amritsar and Lahore. Telegraph wires were, however, cut on the 15th, when there was no *hartal* at Akalgarh. These wires were cut at a distance of about a mile, whether from Akalgarh or from the railway station. It was not the work of a crowd, nor, so far as we can see, of any body from Akalgarh. The theory, suggested to us, was that the wire-cutting was done by those who were coming back from the Wazirabad *Baisakhi* fair, Akalgarh being 23 miles from Wazirabad.

On the 22nd of April, however, the Deputy Commissioner came, stopped at the canal bridge and sent for the gentry of the town. He required them to repair the road leading to the Dak bungalow, and ordered that it must be repaired quickly by the town people in such a manner that his motor could have an easy passage. Nearly Rs. 2,000, therefore, were collected from the people and the road extending over a mile was compulsorily fitted for the passage of the Deputy Commissioner's motor. The whole of the amount was raised in a single day from the small town. Not only therefore, was the levy illegal and objectionable on principle, but it was also unconscionably heavy for a place so poor as Akalgarh.

ARRESTS OF LEADING PEOPLE.

Then followed, as at Gujranwala and Wazirabad, the arrests of the leading people. A batch of 30 accused was tried, 20 of whom were acquitted, 2 lads of 15 years of age were sentenced to simple imprisonment for one day, 6 were convicted and the case against 2 was Withdrawn.

The intimidation of witnesses, the corruption that went on during nearly two months and the terrorism that reigned at Akalgarh are all set forth in the statements furnished to us, with a wealth of detail enough to carry conviction. We propose to sample out a few of these disgraceful incidents.

Nanak Chand was called to the police station and asked to give false evidence. On his refusal, "he was made to stand in the sun for half an hour." He was abused. He was told that he would be shot, if he did not give evidence. Thereupon, he gave a statement to dictation, but he says that he gave the true evidence before the Court. He adds that he saw other people being treated likewise. "People were forced to assemble at the Dak Bungalow. He was obliged to supply the military officers milk free of charge." (Sts. 343 to 345).

Diwan Gopal Lal referred to above was arrested on the 22nd April. He was detained in Jail for two months and was ultimately let off for want of evidence. He says, "I was arrested because I refused to pay money which the Revenue Assist. and M. Sahib Khan demanded from me as a bribe through the zaildar and Chaudhri Ghulam Kadir and Sirdar Khan. While I was in Jail, they received from my relatives, as a bribe, a sum of Rs. 5,000 for me, and Rs. 1,000 for my brother-in-law." (St. 340, p. 468).

Ram Lal, a student aged 15 years, was arrested on the 23rd April, and discharged on the 13th May. (St. 342).

Lala Ganesh Das Pasi and his two brothers were arrested. He states how a bribe of Rs. 2,000 was paid; how he was still detained, how they were finally discharged, how on the 23rd of May his property was confiscated on the plea that he was an absconder. He says that his property was not restored to him, in spite of his acquittal, up to the 19th of July 1919. (St. 346).

Chaudhri Fazar Dad was a Lambardar and Vice President of the Municipality of Akalgarh. His crime was that he had appeared as a defence witness, on which account, he says, he was arrested, tried and fined Rs. 500. On May 26th he was, without any reason; as he says, dismissed from Lambardarship by Colonel O' Brien. He states that the road repairs, referred to above, were done during his Lambardarship. He states that "the people who were not of the labouring class were forced by the Revenue officer and the Zaildar to work without any payment." Out of the Rs. 1,800 collected by force, "only Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 were given to the contractor." He adds, "All the people of the town were collected at the Dak Bungalow, and some machine guns and some big guns were fired from the railway line. The people were plainly told that they should not appear as witnesses for the defence, and ought to appear for the prosecution, as desired by the Sub-Inspector of Police." (St. 336).

Rs. 1,000 were also collected from the people as the expenses of the machine gun firing already referred to, and a small sum for repairing the telegraph wire. (St. 340 A).

10—RAMNAGAR.

Ramnagar is no bigger than Akalgarh. It is situated about 5 miles from Akalgarh.

(Continued on page 12.)

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Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

MARTIAL LAW REGIME.

(Continued from page 11.)

on the bank of the Chenab. It is not on the railway line. The late Maharaja Ranjit Singh had a Palace there called *Baradari*.

There was a *hartal* on the 6th April, and a partial *hartal* on the 15th April. No damage is reported to have been done at Ramnagar but it is alleged that an effigy of his Majesty was burnt on the 15th April, and the ashes thrown into the river. We have enquired into this allegation with the closest attention. Several hundred witnesses were examined by us. And though the evidence thus collected was convincing and conclusive to repudiate the charge, it was decided to invite the public in the openest manner to give us any information to the contrary that they might possess. A public meeting was, therefore, held on the 30th November 1919 in the open at Ramnagar, at which those who believed that the King's effigy had been burnt or had information on it, were invited to make a public or a private Statement, but not a single witness came forward to state that there ever was any such insult offered to His Majesty. We are satisfied that it was entirely a manufactured charge. The statements, collected by us, will show that up to the 23rd April no mention was ever made of this matter by any of the police officers. Col. O'Brien has stated in his judgment, which we have carefully examined, that the delay in mentioning the incident was due to pre-occupation on the part of the police. This is wholly unacceptable, for, there should have been a mention of the incident at least in the police diary. On the 17th April, the Inspector of Police, although he went round the whole of Ramnagar, made no mention of it. The alleged leader in the affair, although he was available, was not arrested before the 9th of May.

PROSECUTION WANTONLY UNDERTAKEN.

Yet the people of Ramnagar were, all the same, not only made to labour under a calumny, but the best of them were made to suffer heavily through a prosecution wantonly undertaken, supported by manufactured evidence led in a trial in which the canons guiding ordinary trials were set aside.

Lala Karam Chand, 60 years old, by temperament a religious man, living practically in retirement, was himself a victim. He was prosecuted along with 27 others and sentenced. He was in Government employ from 1877 to 1900 in the Postal and the Railway Departments. After 1910, "he practically renounced worldly affairs." He passed nine months out of the year at Hardwar. He denies that "there was any funeral procession arranged for, or any effigy burnt." He admits that a few boys passed through the Bazar on the 15th April and shouted "Hai Hai Rowlatt Bill." (alas the Rowlatt Bill.) He says that on the 17th April a Sub-Inspector went to Ramnagar and recorded that there was *hartal* but nothing else. And it was on the 23rd April that the Revenue Officer went to Ramnagar and after consultation with the Zaildar, sent him and others to Akalgarh on the pretext of an enquiry. On the 24th, they were handcuffed and sent to Gujranwala and remained in jail up to the 16th May. Till then, they did not know for what purpose they had been arrested. They were brought back to Ramnagar on the 17th May. On the 19th, they were required to give the names of their witnesses and they were tried on the 22nd, with the result we have already mentioned (St. 422).

Lala Sundar Das states that even the despatch of telegrams by the peolpe of Ramnagar in connection with the arrests was resented. He and others were produced, on the 11th June, before the Deputy Commissioner at Gujranwala, and before they were discharged, they were ordered by Colonel O'Brien "to draw lines on the ground with their noses and express repentance." (St. 419).

"DRAGGED TO THE BAZAR."

Lala Hans Raj says that Abdulla, Lambardar of Ramnagar, went to him on the 8th May, and told him that if he did not pay Rs. 200, he would be arrested the next morning. The witness protested. "The next morning", he says, "I found the brother of Abdulla, Lambardar, and another person belonging to a criminal tribe, sitting at my door with *lathis* (sticks) in their hands. No sooner had I opened the door than I was suddenly seized by them and dragged to the Bazar." The witness still refused to pay the money. He was then forcibly taken to the police station. He then describes how evidence was manufactured against him and others, after he himself had been given the option of becoming a crown witness. The witness was at Wazirabad on the 15th April and reached Akalgarh at about 5-15 p.m. It was, therefore, physically impossible for him to have taken part in any procession or demonstration at Ramnagar, at the time when the effigy is stated to have been burnt. (St. 417, p. 357).

Lala Gobind Sahai and others were arrested for having dared to go to the Deputy Commissioner in connection with this case, and were released on the 11th June, after undergoing the same performance as Lala Sundar Das. (Sts. 423 and 424).

Lala Ram Chand describes how at first the prosecution story, that an effigy was carried in a funeral procession and burnt with several maunds of wood, had been changed into the burning of a cloth doll. (St. 425).

Sayed Hakim Shah, a retired station-master, sets forth how the prosecution story shifted, how he himself happened to go to the river-side on the very evening and saw nothing burning, how on the 22nd May he was asked to give evidence for the prosecution and how he refused and was badly treated for his refusal. He has a record of 37 years' service in the railway department. (St. 432).

Bhagwan Das was approver in the effigy case. He has now made a long statement repudiating the evidence which he gave for the prosecution, setting forth the circumstances under which he did so. (St. 443).

We feel that Akalgarh and Ramnagar were made to suffer humiliation, loss of liberty, loss of money and terrible anxiety, simply because Col. O'Brien was bent on teaching a severe lesson to people, who had for the first time in their lives begun to realise national consciousness and to interest themselves in public affairs. The tyranny was aggravated by reason of the presence of an utterly unscrupulous local official, Malik Sahib Khan, whose name figures prominently in the statements collected by us regarding these villages.

II HAFIZABAD.

Hafizabad is 15 miles from Akalgarh on the Wazirabad Lyallpur railway line, and is a fairly large trade centre. It has a population of more than 5,000 souls.

The *hartal* spirit, as a protest against the authorities' action at Lahore and Amritsar on the 10th, was travelling along the whole railway line and had reached Hafizabad also. And there was a complete *hartal* on the 14th April. A crowd, principally of drunken idlers, had gone to the station. Near the level crossing, about 300 yards from the station, this crowd stopped the train and, in a wanton manner, attacked Lieutenant Tatam, who was in a first class compartment with his little boy. They broke the window panes of the carriage. Meanwhile, others in the crowd resented this barbarous behaviour and protected Lieutenant Tatam at some peril to their own lives. At the request of Lieutenant Tatam, the driver hurried away the train, which safely reached Wazirabad. On the 15th, a drunkard, called Top, led a crowd of about a hundred and broke the wires and damaged a pointsman's hut. Top was taken in custody, the crowd followed him to the Tahsil and broke the Tahsil windows by throwing stones. A shot fired into the air dispersed this crowd.

Colonel O'Brien went to Hafizabad on the 22nd April. Then followed a repetition of what has been described about Akalgarh and other places, resulting in the terrorising of a whole population.

Bihari Lal Kapur was arrested, together with his servant boy, for reasons mentioned in his statement, and in connection with the attack on the train. He says, two boys and a Government servant were produced as witnesses against them, but they were acquitted after having been kept in custody for one month and nine days. (St. 396).

Harnam Singh had to submit to extortion to the tune of two hundred rupees, in order to have his son, but it proved of no avail. The son was arrested, tried and imprisoned. (St. 397).

Hukam Devi states that her son had to go to jail, because she was unable to find money to bribe the police. (St. 398).

Ruldu Ram, a pleader's clerk, describes the way in which private feuds were taken advantage of, for the purpose of damaging the leaders, even those who had done valuable work during the war. He describes also the way in which the police concocted evidence. (St. 401).

"DELIBERATELY HUMILIATED."

Sardar Diwan Singh, Sub-Editor, says, "First of all, six men, all of whom were respectable people, were arrested and handcuffed. They were not told the charges against them, nor were they given any other information. After the lapse of a month and a half, charges were framed against them. In order to get up false prosecution witnesses, the people were subjected to corporal punishment; filthy and abusive language was used against them in the bazar. They were severely treated and the police subjected respectable men to all sorts of hardships and indignities. . . . Telegrams were sent to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, about false prosecution witnesses. But no attention was paid nor any enquiry held. . . . When it became known to the Colonel that such telegrams were being sent, they were censored and refused. The Summary Court-Martial disposed of all the Hafizabad cases in the course of one single day. . . . The accused in the Hafizabad cases included big land-owners, *raises*, bankers, lawyers and other respectable people, and were marched through the streets and were deliberately humiliated." (St. 388, p. 517).

SLATER'S V.O.

The Best Peg Whisky.

TRY IT TO-NIGHT.

ATTACK ON MAJOR CLOEES.

MISSTATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, March 23.

A seriously incorrect statement having been made in certain newspapers that Major H. D. Cloetes M.C., Commandant, 2nd Lakhimpur Battalion, Assam Rifles, had been killed by Rev. Thomas, the Chief Commissioner hopes that all newspapers which made this grave mis-statement will not only contradict it, but publish a full apology. The main facts were on the 29th February, the Rev. L. W. B. Jackman, an American citizen and Baptist Missionary at Sadiya, surrendered to the Political Officer stating that he had killed Major Cloetes. On 5th March, Mr. Jackman was committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, found guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Jackman was despatched direct from Sadiya to Alipore jail and was not, as alleged, confined to any fort. As powers of High Court are vested in the Chief Commissioner the case will shortly come before him on appeal in his judicial capacity.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 26.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Mr. Moncrieff Smith Joint Secretary has six months' leave; Mr. Duval officiates.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. R. Hignell I.C.S. officiates as Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act will not apply to the N.-W. F. Province.

Lt.-Col. B. H. Deare and Lt.-Col. W. McCay are confirmed as first and second physicians Calcutta Medical College. Major J. A. Shorten I.M.S. appointed sub-protem Professor of Physiology Calcutta Medical College.

Col. F. A. F. Barnardo becomes Civil Surgeon Simla East. Major R. Knowles officiates as Professor of Pathology Calcutta Medical College vice Col. Rogers.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Major E. S. Harcourt 2/7 Gurkhas officiates as Secretary to Board of Examiners vice Major Peart granted leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. W. H. Harrison Agricultural Chemist has eighteen months' leave.

Lt.-Col H. L. Crosthwait R.E. officiates as Superintendent of Surveys Northern Circle vice Lt.-Col. Turner.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major G. F. W. Anson has ten months' leave Lt.-Col. R. F. Standage I.M.S. Agency Surgeon, is granted six months' leave and Major Mannsell officiates.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Alder Controller of Currency holds charge of office of Secretary to Government of India vice Mr. Cook.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. H. Ley are replaced at the disposal of Government of Bihar and Orissa.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Hunter is confirmed as Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, N. W. Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Lt.-Cols. J. L. Furney 1/22 Punjabis and F. S. Keen 45th Sikhs, are promoted Lieutenant-Colonels.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander E. J. Headlain is appointed Surveyor in charge of Marine surveys.

A Lahore message says:—

A Local committee has been appointed for the collection of funds during the national week (6th to 13th April) in April for the Jallianwala Bagh Fund.

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The Star



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249-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

[Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi"

TELE. No. 949.

Full value of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of articles bought of us.

The Subscription List is now open and will be closed on the 15th April, 1920, or earlier as the Directors May Decide.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Hattersley Mill Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital - - - - Rs. 15,00,000

Divided into 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above Shares, 2,300 Shares are to be issued and credited as paid up and the remaining Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows :—

Rs. 30 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION

Rs. 30 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT

And the balance as and when required by calls to be made by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, KT., Broker, Apollo Street, Bombay.
THE HON'BLE MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA, O.B.E., Merchant, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
MR. T. V. BADDELEY, Merchant, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, Solicitor, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

ALLEN BROS. & Co., (INDIA), LTD., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LONDON AGENTS.

ALLEN BROS. & Co., LTD., 14, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, London.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & CO. Grahams Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co., No. 54, Esplanade Rad, Bombay.

Prospectus.

This Company has been formed to erect in Bombay a Mill for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton, Worsted, Linen and Silk narrow-width fabrics of every description, comprising lampwicks, putties, charpoy webbing, trace and belt webbings, insulating tapes, etc. etc.

The Company has purchased from the well-known firm of George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley, England, the machinery of a mill containing 3056 shuttles, with all the necessary machinery for winding, beaming, dyeing, finishing and making up, all specially designed for the production of narrow-width fabrics of every description ranging from ¼" to 4" wide, together with, if desired, the gearing, shafting and moors at present employed in driving the plant.

The greater part of the machinery was made and erected during the War by Messrs George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., at the request of the Government, and employed exclusively for the manufacture of narrow-width fabrics for the Allied armies.

To-day Messrs. George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., faced with an immense demand throughout the world, for their Textile Machinery, require the Mill for extension, and the Company has been fortunate enoughto secure a ready-made and complete plant, unique of its kind, and capable of an immense production of the narrow-width woven fabrics in general use. The prices agreed to be paid to Messrs. George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., amount to £53,000 or thereabouts, and it has been agreed with them that in satisfaction of a part of such price, viz. £24,000, they are to be allotted 2,000 shares in the Company credited as fully paid up.

The minimum subscriprtion upon which the directors may proceed to allotment is 1,270 shares, but as the capital now offered for subscription has been underwritten, the directors will proceed to allotment at once.

The shares have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of 3 per cent on the amount thereof, and such commission is payable by the Company.

BRITISH AMERICAN ADVERTISING Co., BOMBAY.

Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. are to pay the preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floating of the Company down to the time when it becomes entitled to commence business, exclusive of the underwriting commission above-mentioned, and the estimated amount thereof is Rs. 5,000.

The following contracts have been entered into :—

(1) An Agreement dated the 22nd day of March 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. of the other part, whereby the latter have been appointed Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years and thereafter until they resign at a remuneration of Rs. 1.500 per mensem and a commission of 10 % on the net profits.

(2) An Agreement dated the 22nd day of March 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. of the other part, whereby the Company has agreed to allot to the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. 300 shares of Rs. 100 each credited as fully paid up in consideration of the services rendered by the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. in promoting the Company and securing the above machinery for the Company and in consideration of their agreeing to pay the preliminary expenses.

Mr. T. V. Baddeley, one of the directors of the Company, is a member of Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld.

The Articles of Association provide that thequalification of a director is to be the holding of 100 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of every director is to be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as the directors may fix for every meeting of the board attended by him. And further, if any director is called upon to perform extra services, the Company is to remunerate the director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the directors.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above contracts can be inspected at the office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed at the foot of the prospectus, and forms part of it.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus, and sent to the Company's Agents, together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1920.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO
THE DIRECTORS OF
THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY. LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Agents, Messrs. ALLEN BROS. & Co. (INDIA), LD., the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 30 per share on shares in the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's prospectus dated the day of 1920 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of Rs. 30/ per share on allotment and the balance as and when called; and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full.....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....
Usual Signature .....

The Hattersley Mill Company Limited.

:o:

RECEIPT.

RECEIVED this.....day of.....1920
of Mr. .....
the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 30
per share upon.....shares in the above named Company

FOR THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

(This receipt should be preserved to be exchanged for the shares certificate when ready.)

AMERICAN LETTER.

NEED OF INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The Indian Information Bureau of New York sends us the following for publication :—

India.

Every week that passes brings more clearly to mind the need of pro-Indian propaganda that will counteract the unceasing efforts of certain agents in the United States. The latest evidence of such publicity is to *be* seen in the protest of an Indian, a paid propgandist, who writes, in the February 5th issue of a New York daily that nothing has been said (in the American Press) about the horrible outrages perpetrated by Indian revolutionarise (in the recent disturbances in the Punjab). The writer goes on to tell of butchering, buring in oil, etc. of Englishmen by Indian revolutionaries, and declares that "the least sign of weakness or clemency shown by the British authorities in the Punjab at that time would have been misunderstood by the people." The recent occurrences, he adds "were the *accidents* and not the incidents in the British administration of India."

Such pernicious propaganda should be checked by all friends of India through giving widest publicity to the actual facts of the recent events in the Punjab.

How the British use even their men of letters and science to spread the doctrine of Pan-Angloism is illustrated in a recent lecture by Sir Oliver Lodge, to an audience of Americans, in which the noted scientist declared that "he foresaw the ultimate federation of England and the United States" and continued to eulogize the American nation and American influence. Clearly, Sir Oliver is endeavoring, to the best of his ability, to create favorable opinion in the United States for the English people and their government.

China.

The most hopeful news which comes from China is that the inarticulate masses, as in India, are waking up and begining to make themselves heard. In a Shanghai publication, "*Millard's Review*" a writer tells of the numerous patriotic societies which are springing up throughout the country. Where formerly the complaint was that the people were not articulate, now the lament of officialdom is that they are talking too much. The people have been made articulate by the aggression of their neighbors, by the perfidy of their trusted friends in the West, and by the treachery of their own officials.

As in the case of India, suppression has followed close on the heels of mass awakening. But the patriotic stand of the merchant classes has weakened the government's power entirely to disrupt the organizations. Through the vernacular press the associations have been spreading their doctrine of liberty and self-determination. Groups of young Chinese students are demonstrating to a "painfully surprised autocracy" that in union there is strength, and that the only hope for emancipation of the Chinese masses from the Imperialistic designs of Chino-Japanese officials is united action and united protest.

United States.

American labor is expressing its disatisfaction with the reactionary policy of the Government in several startling ways.

The decision of the Railroad brotherhoods to launch a nation-wide strike for higher pay is assuming serious aspects. Appeals to their patriotism are no longer effective, declare the Brotherhood leaders, and the determination to bring the country's transportation system to a standstill is fixed and unalterable in their minds.

More significant for its permanent character, is the determination of labor groups to start a campaign for political success at the next elections. Declaring that the repression of labor is the dominating thought of the governing classes, the American Federation of Labor, the largest organization of working people in the world, issued an appeal to all organized employees to stand together and defeat the enemies of labor. To this end the American Federation of Labor has created the national non-partisan Political Compaign Committee, to investigate the records of every candidate to office, and to oppose the election of all those who have manifested reactionary beliefs and tendencies in regard to the labor problem.

To facilitate the progress of the organized labor movement, a chain of co-operative newspapers is being planned. There is to be representation in every large industrial center of the country. Twenty-seven papers already in existence, will form the nucleus of the organization.

One of the most notable developments in the labor movement has been the growth of the co-operative movement. The increasing competition in industry and the constant soaring of prices have contributed, perhaps more than any other influence, to the recent spread of the movement.

As part of its educational programme, the Co-operative League of America recently published an outline of the Co-operative movement, from which the following extracts have been made, for the benefit of Indian readers desirous of knowing more about the movement..

"In forming a co-operative society a group of workers or people with some common interest, put up a certain amount of money for the capital necessary to start, and elect an executive committee to carry on the work in the interest of the whole group. Members agree to one vote for one man, no matter how many shares held; all agree, also to trade for cash. Goods are not sold at cost, but at about the current retail price. The difference between the cost price and the selling price creates the surplus saving. Before the distribution of this surplus to members, certain amounts are set aside for.

(1) Interest on capital stock.

(2) Reserve fund to provide for emergency or for further expansion and development.

(3) Educational and propaganda purposes.

After this has been done the surplus savings are returned to the members in proportion to the trade they have carried on with their society.

The training of the people in managing their own affairs and in the administration of collective capital is obtained in these co-operative societies. The people themselves control and administer, and the profits, which in competitive business would go into the pocket of the private tradesman, is used for insurance, for community improvement, or is returned to the members as saving returns.

Co-operation makes the needs of the co-operator more accessible, frees him from the dangers of diseased foods, spares him exploitation by agencies of profiteering, and, most important of all, develops in him the spirit of mutual aid, encourages him to work with others for mutual benefits.

The Russian Co-operative Societies furnish a striking example of the success of the movement. It is through these organizations that the allied countries propose to carry on their trade with Russia. The aims and objects of the Co-operative Societies in Russia were recently outlined in the reply of the Central Union of Russian Co-operatives at Moscow to the Allied offer of trade relations.

"The only object of the Russian Co-operatives," the statement reads, "is to furnish the population of Russia articles of greatest necessity In the ranks of the societies, because of their private and purely economic character, there exists no tendency to support any political group." It is this purity of purpose which has, more than anything else, made the Russian Co-operative movement so successful.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—From the report of the Managin Committee of the above Institute, for the year ended 31st December 1919, a copy of which is sent herewith for your perusal, you will find on page 5, that the Committee has made an arrangement whereby no member will be allowed to enter or leave the Hall with any book or paper, and that book etc., will be received at the gate and similarly books etc., issued out will be handed over, only when the member leaves the Hall. It is further stated that the Committee has taken such a step in view of the increasing number of missing papers.

Now, Sir, from the above you will see how all the members are put to a great inconvenience by not allowing them to enter the Hall with any book etc., Suppose, a member has issued out one book on a certain day, and finding that he cannot read the same in his own house or anywhere else owin to some reason or other, comes to the Library the next day to read and finish the same in the Library's Hall. He cannot do so under the present rules. It has been brought to my notice that several members are reading the books in the Hall of the Library.

To meet the committee's report half way, I suggest that an intelligent clerk should be employed at the gate and a Register of all the Members kept with him, and when any Member comes to the Library with any book or paper of his own, that book or paper should be registered against his name, and should be checked by the clerk-in-charge, and when the Member goes out, again the clerk-in-charge must see that the Member goes away with his own books and put his initials against the name of the Member in the Register kept there for the purpose. By so doing, the Members will have facilities to read books in the hall whether those books are of the Institute or their own private ones.

The annual general meeting of the Members will be held on Tuesday the 30th March and I hope that while adopting the Committee's Report, the Members will put an amendment to the above effect, and I appeal to the Managing Committee also to see their way to give facilities to the Members, by allowin them to bring books in the Hall of the Library.—Yours, etc.

F. B. L.

The strike in the Tribune Press has now ended, the men resuming work on the understanding given to them by Mr. Manohar Lal, Bar-at-Law one of the local Trustees that their grievances will soon be redressed.

* * * *

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the question of the appointment of a paid Secretary on a salary of Rs. 200 to 300 per month and have also passed a resolution requesting the Punjab Enquiry Committee to nominate Lala Lajput Rai as a delegate to be sent to England to represent the Punjab's view as regards the Reforms Rules before the Joint Committee and Martial Law before the British public.

A PIOUS GIFT TO SHRINES OF THE IRAQ.

A generous gift of Rs. 45,000 has been received by the Department of Auqaf from His Highness Mir Nur Muhammad Khan Talpur of Hyderabad, Sind. His Highness desires the sum to be spent upon the Rozhan of Hudhrat Hussain at Karbala of which one of the minarets is only partially gilded. The minaret is to be repaired and the remaining portion gilded. If when this pious work has been completed any part of the money remains over, His Highness wishes it to be devoted to necessary repairs to the Kaimah Gah or other Shrines at Karbala.

"The Director of Auqaf after acknowledging His Highness's munificence in suitable terms, sent the Mufattish of the Department, Ramdi Effendi al A'dham to make a careful investigation of the minaret and estimate the cost of the work proposed. The A. P. O. Karbala, Mirza Muhammad, called a meeting attended by the Rais Baladiyah, the Mudir-Auqaf and a member of the Municipality at which a committee was appointed consisting of Saiyid Salih, Bulir Farush, Haji 'Abid Sarraf, and Saiy. Hashim Shah, in addition to those who were present at the meeting. This committee has submitted an estimate showing that the cost of gilding the minaret will amount to Rs. 41,195-8 and that Rs. 6,000 in addition will be required for repairs. The A. P. C. suggests that the gilded bricks should be prepared in Bombay as there is only one man in Karbala who can execute such work and he is already fully occupied. Hamdi Effendi agrees with this view. The repairs to the minaret will be put in hand at once.

"His Highness Mir Nur Muhammad not content with the pious generosity, which he has exhibited towards Karbala, has sent a further sum of Rs. 2,000 which is to be used for necessary repairs to the Jama 'al 'Askariyain at Sabarra. The Ja'fari community in the 'Iraq will hear with feelings of deep gratitude of the munificence of His Highness."

"A Pilgrim," writing in a Persian newspaper of this generous gift, explains at length how under Turkish Government the Holy places were robbed of the money and gifts sent them by pious Muslims in other lands, and adds that it should be made widely known that, Turkish misrule having been abolished, the gifts of the pious are now safe, and that pilgrims themselves no longer go in peril of their lives, as they did. He is anxious that "all the Mir Sahib's Muslim countrymen" should know this.—Translation of an article in "Al Arab," of Baghdad.

A Calcutta Message says:—

In accordance with Bengal Government's order the District Magistrate of Midnapore has decided to refund surety amounting to Rs. 3,500 from 5 Printing Presses in that district.

MRS. BESANT & INDIAN WOMEN'S FRANCHISE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have seen the issue of your paper in which Mrs. Besant's work in England is defended. The article is a spirited one and of hope it will open the eyes of many in India, although, indeed "none are so blind as those who will not see."

Knowing Mrs. Besant and having followed her work closely and with the keenest interest for many years, having also been present (several times in the chair) when she dealt with the question of the suffrage for Indian women, I am able to speak with some authority on this side of her work.

The assertion that to the regret of a certain critic, she did not fight for the inclusion of women's suffrage in the Montague-Chelmsford Bill, is to me almost ridiculous. Mrs. Besant, always and everywhere has been loyal to women, she has always claimed for them equal status, rights privileges and opportunities with men.

That which made her propaganda so peculiarly interesting and instructive to British audiences and especially to women was, in the first place her clear demonstration of the fact that the distinction between men and women politically, as embodied in the Bill would be a new departure in the history of India. She showed, in the second place that women in Indian society are not the subject, inept human beings that many Europeans imagine them to be. The pictures she drew of home life in the country which is so dear to her will remain long in the memories of those who saw them through her eyes.

I am one of those whom the decision of the men-politicians over here disapointed bitterly But, knowing something of the feelings and views of Indian men, I firmly believe that the women of India will not have to fight as their sisters in Britain were compelled to do to achieve their political freedom.

They, I am sure, will recognise how finely and how loyally Mrs. Besant has supported them. I remain, Yours, etc.

C. DESPARD.

A serious riot at Malapuram is reported between two factions of Moplahs over the question of the fixing of the dates of an important festival resulting in several men on both sides being badly wounded. A sub-inspector of police and some constables have also received injuries in attempting to quell the disturbances.

* * * *

As agreed at the meeting, on the 25th instant the millhands of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills went on the 26th to resume work but were told by the Managers that as the machinery required cleaning, only such men as were necessary for that purpose would be taken in and the rest might resume work on the 27th.

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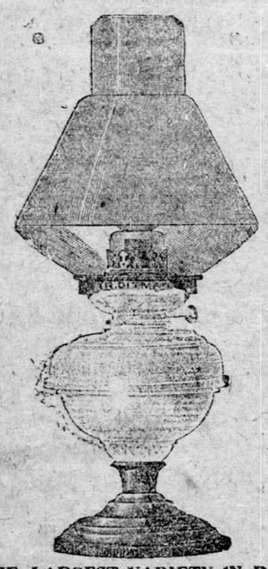
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INDIAN SUGAR COMMITTEE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March, 24.

The last witness examined at the sitting of the Indian Sugar Committee at Bangalore on March the 16th was Mr. N. Krishnaingar Iramdar of the Ooraghally estate. He stated that he had 80 acres of wet land about 30 of which were under cane. He had been growing cane and manufacturing jaggery for 25 years. The area under cane in the Bangalore district represented about 10 per cent. of the irrigable area. The cultivation of cane had considerably increased in recent years, although the cost of cultivating it had also increased steadily. The increase in the area under cane was due to the fact that there was a large demand for Mysore jaggery outside the state. As the quality of the jaggery produced was very superior, the cultivator, therefore, found it the surest and best money yielding crop and devoted his best energies to improving it. The average yield of jaggery per acre ranged between 300 and 400 maunds which at pre-war prices gave a net profit of between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 an acre. The outturn on his own land averaged over 400 maunds of jaggery to the acre i.e., 11,200 pounds and on small plots he had obtained as much as 600 maunds. Recently in some parts of the state mulberry was taking the place of cane owing to the abnormally high prices which it reached and the advantage of securing a larger number of crops at short intervals. The vaieties of cane grown in the Bangalore district were the thick varities known as rastali and pattapatti. Pattapatti was the more extensively grown as it gave a heavier yield of cane of good quality, but rastali was preferred in some cases on account of the lighter colour of the sugar prepared from it. The Department of Agriculture in Mysore had in recent years been endeavouring to introduce the red Mauritius cane, not on account of the deterioration of the existing varieties but on account of its hardy and heavy yielding qualities and its fairly good sugar yielding property. Some years ago he had tried various varieties of cane red Mauritius ashy, Mauritius Barbados and poovan which he had obtained from the Agricultural Department but had given them up as they were no bettr than the local varieties. This year he was trying 5 seedlings which had been given him by the Agricultural Department. Although rastali and pattapatti were fairly satisfactory canes they had some defects.

PATTAPATTI AND RASTALLI CANES.

Pattapatti was incapable of resisting drought and had a thin rind. It was thicker at the top than at the bottom and therefore when fully grown was apt to lodge. Rastalli was a delicate cane incapable of resisting drought and owing to its thin rind had a tendency to crack from exposure to sunlight. It was also susceptible to deterioration when subjected to indifferent treatment and was not a heavy yielder. Patconing was not resorted to as it impoverished the soil to a very great extent and also gave scope to the prevalence of pests and other diseases. He had found that pattapatti was a cane which responded to manure very readily and had been increasing the amount of manure given to it from year to year. The largest quantity he had used was 3 tons of castor cake to the acre. Owing to the recent increase of the price of oil cake the cane grower now thought that it did not pay him to manure as heavily as he had been doing for the last 13 years.

He had been working a power driven factory to manufacture gur. He had designed his own factory and was using a mill made by Messrs. A. W. Smith and Co., of Glasgow, which had given an extraction of 75 per cent. He did not consider that any satisfactory furnace for a jaggery factory had yet been designed. In the ordinary method of boiling juice there was, besides the waste of a very large quantity of costly wood fuel, the likelyhood of making a very low grade of jaggery. He did not consider that under the existing conditions with the plant now in use for evaporation of the juice it was advantageous to work a power factory. Judging from his experience the ordinary ryots even if they employed co-operative methods would not be able to obtain success. He saw no reason, however, why a small efficient plant capable of dealing with 80 to 100 acres of cane employing vacum evaporation should not be a success. The difficulty, however, was that no such plant to make white sugar was available in the market and consequently the initial cost of designing and erecting it might be prohibitive. There were also no trained men available to work it. He did not think it possible to establish a central factory in the Bangalore district, but such factories might be established in Mysore and other districts in the state. It would be better from every point of view that such factories should have their own land or at any rate land on which to grow most of the cane they required. The canes grown in the Mysore state were excellent canes for the manufacture of sugar. As their average sugar content went up to 18 per cent. much of the land on which he grew cane was originally saline. But he had remedied this by rotating cane with garden crops instead of with paddy. He considered the rotation of cane with paddy bad as it meant that the land was not properly darained

AT GOVIBUNDER.

On March the 17th the Committee left Bangalore for Goribidnur returning in the evening at Goribidur. They inspected the sugar factory and also had informal discussions with the cultivators of the locality. Mr. J. Crom well, lessee or the sugar factory was examined. He stated that the factory was originally started in 1895 and was closed own in 1914. He started working it this year. He was working with cane jaggery as he had been unable to obtain cane although he had offered a better price for it than the ryots were getting for their jaggery. The cultivation of cane in the neighbourhood of the factor was increasing owing to the recent high prices and he anticipated much less difficulty in get ting cane next season. One of the difficulties in the way of getting cane was that the Chetties commanded the gur market and ryots were under obligations to them which prevented their selling cane to the factory. He attributed the failure of the smalll jaggery factories which had been established by the department of industries, mainly to the, fact that the plant for crushing cane was out of proportion to that for dealing with the juice. He bought that for a juggery factory to be successful it should have at least 500 acres of cane available and that in addition to a power crushing plant is should have 4ltere a triple effect and an aspinall pan. He was in favour of the establishment of factories of this character as it meant that all by products would be used. He had got 14 per cent. of sugar out of the small amount of cane he had been able to purchase this year and 2 per cent. of molasses. He considered the red Mauritius a very satisfactory cane. It was the best he had yt come across.

The Committee left Bangalore for Mysore via Sivasamudram on the morning of March the 18th.

INDIA'S GRIEVANCES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BRITAIN.

The discussion in the mail week at the Athenaeum Debating Society, the president Mr. J. W. Wright in the chair, was on the subject of "India's Needs and Grievances." Mr. K. H. V. Sail, the opener, said that England emerged from the recent war stronger and more glorious than from any struggle in her history. She did so not only on account of the magnitude and severity of the conflict, and the complete victory which in conjunction with her Allies she achieved, but even more so because of the triumph of the high ideals for which she stood. The victory of these ideals had, however, invested Engard with an increased responsibility —the responsibility of applying them as far as circumstances permitted in the hitherto non-self-governing portions of her vast Empire, and notably in India. At the outbreak of war India was engaged in a stern and clamorous agitation for the removal of the many serious disabilities and grievances from which she suffered. The appalling danger, not only to the British Empire, but to freedom throughout the whole world which the colossal conflict precipitated by Germany constituted caused India, without the least hesitation, to abandon her efforts to secure internal reform and the redressing of her wrongs, and to range herself unitedly and determinedly on the side of the Empire. The aid which she rendered in different areas of the struggle was enormous, and in certain critical stages it exercised almost a deciding influence. Having given such splendid proof of her loyalty to the Empire, India desired now that peace was restored that England should consider sympathetically and generously the earnest appeals which she had addressed to her for the redressing of her grievances and for, according to Indians, of a just measure of participation in the government of their country. Indians complained that even in such a limited sphere as municipal government principles supposed to have been conceded had not been observed, and that the general conditions of local government had been framed in a spirit of ultra cautiousness. In the important matter of education, instead of the characteristic qualities, ideas, conceptions, and feelings of the Indian people being taken into account, and the principles of instruction being framed in sympathy with these, there had been an unsuitable and unwise attempt to mould education on English lines. The new Reform Act was accepted in India as a valuable beginning in the direction of self-government, and as a measure which was likely to effect the removal of many grave evils and undesirable conditions. The Act, nevertheless, exhibited the same spirit of almost excessive cautiousness which had always characterised British legislation for India. Indians could not understand why they were trusted during a period of such grave danger to the Empire as the war, and that after it, when conditions were peaceful and the Empire had probably been placed in a position of greater strength than it had ever occupied, such palpable evidence of misgiving, almost of distrust, should be witnessed. Englishmen, both officials and those engaged in commercial pursuits in India, were also apt to be rather autocratic in their attitude towards Indians, and to convey to them the impression that they regarded them as an inferior race. English newspapers should devote more attention to Indian affairs, and secure information not merely through English channels in India but also from Indian sources. English people would then be better informed and would obtained a truer reflex in regard to conditions and events in India. The resolution, "That English people do not adequately realise their responsibility to India," was unanimously accepted. Messrs. Sears, Knoll, Wicks, Brunuschweiller, Jones and the president took part in the debate.—"Manchester City News."

PANDIT ARJUNLAL SETHI.

JAIPUR STATE DEMANDS SECURITY.

A correspondent writes:—The well-known leader of the Jain Community, Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, went to Jaipur, on the 3rd instant. On the 4th instant, he delivered a lecture at Kuvera. From the 5th to the 7th instant, he stayed in Jaipur and he intended to stay there for some time. But, on the morning of the 7th an officer of the State came to him at the station and demanded security for Rs. 1,000 and ordered him to go out of Jaipur in case he was not able to furnish the security. Mr. Sethi wrote to the Magistrate asking the reason why security was demanded from him. The Magistrate replied that it was the order of superior authorities. The friends of Mr. Sethi were prepared to furnish the security, but the Panditji did not like it and the very night he left for Ajmer. Mr. Sethi is in Ajmer at present.



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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

LONDON SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

(BY G. K. N.)

I.

One result of the War has been the immense impetus given to the English language. The powerful rivalry of French is being eliminated. American statesmen are no longer content to conduct diplomatic negotiations in French. There is a disposition to insist on all inter-State correspondence to be conducted in English. The exaltation of the English language to more than an equality with the French in this respect has given it a corresponding importance in the province of science and research. Persons in India who have a tolerable hold of the Continental tongues as Orientalists by profession or choice find it generally to their interest to avow that scientific investigation must remain inadequate if confined to the English language. This exploded view is being belied with increasing force from time to time.

By the last mail was received the "Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies" known as the London Institution. The little pamphlet which does not cover 200 pages is priced at 6s. and the first impression that one acquires is that of the nefarious element of profiteering introduced into the unsullied regions of intellectual avocations. But when we look into its contents we find that its Director, Sir E. Denison Ross, has provided articles the high level of which makes us fear that it will not be easy to maintain uniformly the excellence presented here in future numbers. There are nine articles of arresting importance. The Indian Orientalist, who does not find something to stimulate his energy in the Bulletin, is hardly likely to grow enthusiastic over any other similar publication despite his pre-conceived zeal for erudite periodicals proceeding from Paris or Berlin. Mr. A. Yusuf Ali gives some most useful suggestions for the scientific improvement of Urdu Orthography. The English sinologist, Lionel Giles, continues his notes on the Nestorian monument at Sinan Fu. Miss C. M. Ridding and Professor De la Vallee Pousin, originally belonging to a Belgian University and who was afforded an asylum at Cambridge during the War when the Belgian seat of learning was destroyed and library ruined, jointly edit one of the wonderful finds of Central Asia. It is the fragment of the disciplinary code of the Buddhist nuns in Sanskrit. Its importance is enhanced by the circumstance that these rules have not been much studied even in the corresponding Pali texts which are supposed to have been more ancient. Professor Pousin presses into service his acquaintance with the Tibetan and by a collation of the Sanskrit the Tibetan text in the possession of Lamas, comes to the conclusion that the present fragment forms part of the enormous codex which was promulgated by the Sarvastivadi school of Indian Buddhists.

In India some of the Hindu extremists,—literature has its extremists as well as politics,—attach a hyperbolic importance to the more or less tautaulogical compositions of the Architect A. B. Howell. Whether designedly or otherwise, he is a party to exalting Hindu India at the exxpense of the Musalman. A contributor of the Bulletin is well inspired in exposing this besetting weakness of the "History of the Aryan Rule in India" in so far as Mr. Howell treats it as plus Hindu-que-les Hindus. All must wonder on what authority Mr. Howell can state that "the course of the great war has shown how groundless were the fears that Indian Mahomedans as a body would desire to prolong the unholy alliance between Islam and the powers of evil which Turkish rulers young and old, in Europe and in Asia have maintained for so many centuries."

An amusing instance of how the craze for original documents and indigenious material leads to wholly unhistoric conclusions, is furnished by the native chroniclers of Burma. Uncritical writers often lay greater emphasis on native sources than on the observations of less prejudiced foreigners. But it frequency happens that the official annalists of some countries are compelled to hide the truth and in their anxiety to save their faces in the presence of their contemporaries, they mislead the future historian. The facts regarding the First Burmese War of 1824 are not obscure. They have been recorded faithfully by Phayre and Fryer and have not escaped the penetrating glance of French critics. But the pseudo-researchers who pin their faith to autochthonous records would do well to study side by side with the official accounts of the first Burmese War the following narrative of the same stirring events as chronicled by the Court historian of the Burmese sovereign:—

"In the years 1186 and 1187 (of the Burmese era) white strangers from the West fastened quarrel upon the Lord of the Golden Palace. They landed at Rangoon, took that place and Prome and were permitted to advance as far as Yandabu. For the King from motive of piety in regard to life made no preparations whatever to oppose them. The strangers had spent vast sums of money in their enterprise, so that by the time they reached Yandaboo, their resources were exhausted and they were in great distress. They then petitioned the King who in his clemency and generosity sent them large sums of money to pay their expensa back and ordered them out of the country." Here is deliberate fiction with the proud potentiality of a "Kissa-i-Sanjan."

Two articles of superlative importance are reserved for comment to the last. They are both by Sir George Grierson who now occupies the rivalled position as the master of Indian linguistics. The first deals with Indo-Aryan vernaculars and is a continuation from a previous number. The second deals with the popular literature of Northern India and by itself forms a fascinating contribution to mediaeval Hindu literature. Sir George necessarily refers in his study of the Bardic chronicles of Rajputana to the labours of Signor Tessitori, one of the most brilliant of the younger generation of Italian Orientalists. Unfortunately the latter scholar has since died and it is not pleasant to learn that although the Government of India are prepared to confer the vacant post on an Indian, upto now none of note to whom the appointment was offered has found it sufficiently tempting. The original contribution of uncommon importance by Dr. L. D. Barrett, demands treatment by itself.

"Bhinna rucir hi lokah,"—tastes differ as the Sanskrit minstrel says. Therefore, some people will demur to the next article in the Bulletin being assigned the prominenee of individual attention. But the average Indianist will unanimously vote it of outstanding worth.

TWO INDIAN ART MAGAZINES.

We have received the first numbers of "Rupam", and the "Indian Academy of Art", both art magazines, published in Calcutta. The "Rupam" is very tastefully got up, and is edited by Mr. O. C. Gangoly. There are four original articles in it, but three of them are more of an archaeological t'an of an artistic nature. The fourth one, entitled. "The continuity of pictorial tradition in the art of India" by Mr. Vredenburg will, however, interest all lovers of Indian art. The illustrations are good,—both coloured and black and white ones. Its annual subscription is Rs. 16, and the price of a single copy is Rs. 5. "The Indian Academy of Art" is also a quarterly like the "Rupam," but it is not got up with the same grace as its companion. It might, however, prove to be the more popular of the two, because its annual subscription is only Rs. 8 whilst the price of a single copy is Rs. 2-4. There are sixteen illustrations in it, out of which six are coloured ones. Among these illustrations, we find the works of Messrs. S. K. Hesh, Rahman Chugtai, Mr. Bagchi, and Mr. Karmarkar. Some of the articles in it are interesting, like Mr. H. Mazumdar's article on the "Misuse of Oil-colour and Professor Bidhyabhushan's on "Painting,—the Greek-School." What adds to the value of this magazine, is the explanatory notes that are given on the illustrations reproduced in it.

We accord both these magazines a hearty welcome, and wish them a long life. We are wondering when the "Art Magazine" which our Bombay "Art Society for India" intends to start, will see the light of day. Why should Bombay lag behind Calcutta in matters of art?

"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE QUARTERLY."

The March number of this journal is more than ordinarily interesting owing to the inclusion of articles from two well-known writers on co-operation of European reputation. The place of honour is given to the paper on "Guaranteeing Unions" by Mr. H. H. Wolff. Mr. Coffey Secretary, Co-operative Reference Library Dublin, follows with a short and lucid account of co-operation in Ireland. The number contains articles by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, and Rao Bahadur Malji, which will attract attention and study because of their practical nature. Mr. Ewbank makes some very interesting comments as to why the co-operative method of financing the sugar cane industry has proved a success. Rao Bahadur Malji makes a dry subject like Takavi advances, readable by taking up one chief point for discussion, viz., whether Takavi should not be advanced except through a co-operative organization. He strongly urges that provincial and central banks should be kept out of Takavi operation. The most important article is, however, Mr. Wolff's, wherein he discusses guaranteeing unions. He does not regard them as a permanent feature of the co-operative organisation but he has noted the success which they are said to have achieved in India, and he has discussed here, their general value. He realises that the method of the guaranteeing Union has in India, brought home to people concerned, "the sense of their liability pledged and in this way evoked wariness, circumspection, and criticism of executive officers—all of them, qualities which were conspicuously wanting previously in primary societies." He does not fail to point out that the chief objection to guaranteeing unions is the presence of the guarantee which means the interlocking of the liabilities of the several societies united. Take the guarantee away, and the union becomes innocuous. In India, it is just the guarantee, which has called into life the sense of responsibility; so he is willing to excuse the temporary employment of such unions. "By all means," he says, "let us turn to account for common business over a wider, though still sufficiently limited, area the stimulating action opportunely discovered in the grouping of societies. Only let us progressively substitute something innocuous for effectually remedying improvised safeguards."

Mr. Coffey in his article on Co-operation in Ireland, claims that the co-operative movement there, has gained greatly in strength during the thirty years that it has existed, and now, in a country largely composed of small holders, it may be said to be the keystone of the economic structure of Irish agricultural life. He describes how the co-operative creameries movement first started in the south west of Ireland and gained rapidly in popularity, describes the growth and business of agricultural societies, and concludes with an appreciation of the work of Sir Horace Plunkett.

CAPTIVES IN TURKEY.

"A KUT PRISONER," by H. C. W. Bishop. Published by John Lane, London.

A military officer who is taken captive is paid his salary. If he is caught in an attempt to escape, he can be punished only by imprisonment for a few weeks. With plenty of money in his pocket, he can provide himself with the appliances which help him to escape, he can bribe servants and others, he can purchase preserved food, and great is his temptation to run away. Many a British prisoner is said to have escaped from Turkish custody, and several of them have published graphic narrative of their adventures. Everything is fair in love and war and the writers relate not only with frankness, but with evident self-admiration how they deceived the inquisitive, drugged sentries into drowsiness, assumed disguises of all sorts in their hiding places and travels, and even forged passports. Thus an officer of the Indian cavalry described how he climbed out of a window on the first floor, reached the terrace of the next house, let himself down by means of a rope in the street below, and decamped, while the sentry at the door was kept engaged in lively conversation by a fellow-prisoner. He concealed himself in a lodging house as a German, then in another as a German governess, and lastly as a Hungarian mechanic. He was caught by detectives and thrown into the strongest prison in Constantinople, which was in the midst of a large garden. One day at dusk he climbed over the fence which was twelve feet high and bolted for life, and reached the British Embassy a few days before the armistice.

The book before us narrates the story of the escape from Kastamuni of four British officers. They escaped easily from a side door when the guards were too trustful, but suffered many hardships when they hid themselves in mountains for weeks on their way to the sea coast, where they hoped to provide themselves with a boat and make their way to Russia. They had to avoid villagers and village dogs, and pass their days in climbing hills and descending vales, and sleeping under cover of rocks and bushes. They journeyed 200 miles in this manner. When they were nearing the coast they had to mix with people and obtain information of several kinds. The cleverest thing they did was to enjoy the hospitality of a Turkish sergeant on leave, whom they persuaded to believe that they were a party of German surveyors. Very near the coast they were seen by a gendarme, who handed them over to the authorities. One of the party had acquired some knowledge of Turkish, but German they could not talk. They were being conveyed back to Kastamuni under a strong escort, when, as luck would have it they were rescued by a band of Turkish outlaws! This part of the story invests it with the interest of a novel.

The chief of the outlaws was Bihgar Beg one of a dozen implicated in the murder of Grand Vizier Mahomed Shevket Pasha. They wanted to go to Russia and thought that the services of British mediators would make their way smooth in that country. Hence they attacked the Turkish escort and rescued three out of the four British officers. They were well-to-do men and had friends to help them secretly wherever they went. Once or twice the Britons were seen by Turkish soldiers on leave, but as they were under the protection of Bihgar Bef, none dared to whisper a word against them. The party reached the coast of the Black Sea at a village to the west of Sinope, where Turkish vigilance was ascertained to be somewhat slack. They purchased a boat and successfully sailed to the coast of the Crimea. The Russians enthusiastically welcomed the British Officers, who recommended to their friendly care the Turks who had rescued them. What happened to Bihgar Beg's party afterwards is not known. They would take no money from the grateful prisoners whom they had rescued, not even a contribution to the cost of the boat. One of the officers remained for some time in Russia to see if any help could be sent to their countrymen who should try to escape. The other two, including the author, who was a subaltern of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, went to Petrograd, and made their way to Aberdeen via Norway and Sweeden. These narratives throw some light on Turkish life, but it is not seen at its best in war time and certainty not by prisoners. Yet it is remarkable how appreciatively they write of the politeness and hospitality of the majority of Turkish officers.

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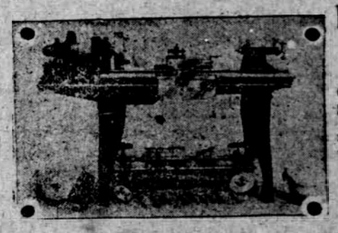
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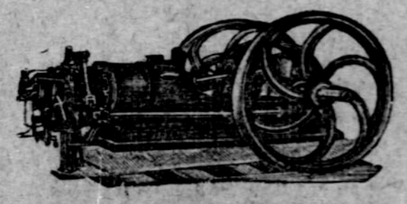


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